

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

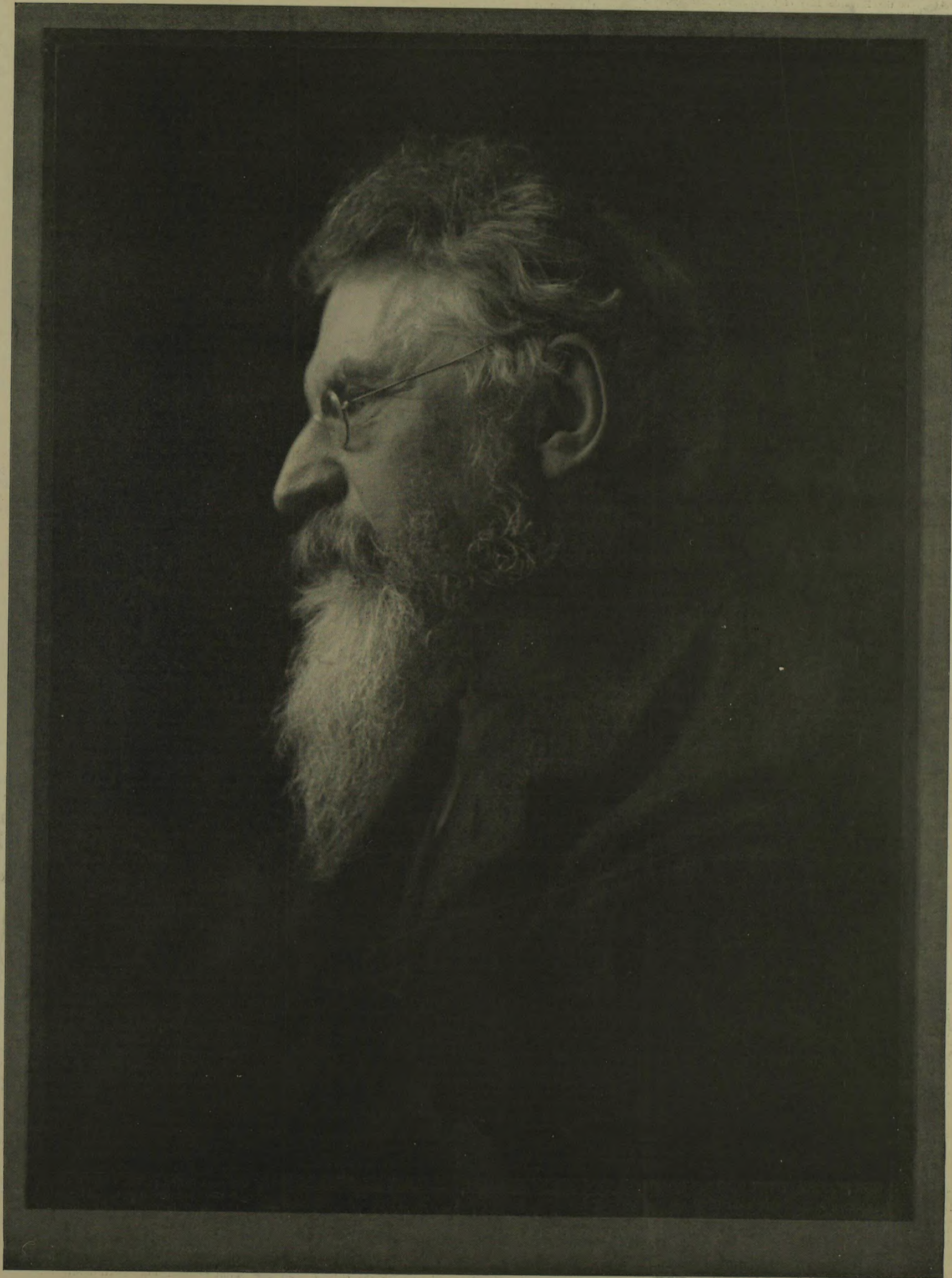
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SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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FLATLY CONTRADICTED BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE: MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

At Cork, on Saturday of last week, Mr. William O'Brien stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had offered, in exchange for Nationalist support, to relieve Ireland of new spirit duties, brewery licences, new stamp and succession duties, new land taxes, and general re-valuation of land, and said that he had himself tabulated these proposals in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Lloyd George has denied that he received such a letter, or that such a letter was read to him, describing Mr. O'Brien's declaration as "grossly untrue, and the whole affair a disgraceful breach of confidence." To this Mr. O'Brien immediately retorted that he would make his explanation in the House. This is promised for Monday.

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PARLIAMENT.

THE Queen during her visit to the House of Commons
on Monday did not hear much animated debate.
There was, as Mr. Walter Long observed, a strange
sense of unreality in the discussions on the Veto resolu-
tions. As these were to be merely the bases of a
Bill which might not be proceeded with (except in
the event of the acquiescence of the Lords), many
of the speeches had an academic air, and for a con-
siderable portion of each evening the tone of the
House was languid. Constitutional controversies were
varied by a short discussion on a Tariff Reform
motion on which the Ministerial majority fell to thirty-
three, and by a grave, thoughtful debate on a Pre-
vention of Destitution Bill, in connection with which
rival parties expressed equal zeal for social amelioration.
For the past fortnight, however, the Commons have
examined the relations between the two Houses in every
aspect, and having last week carried a resolution dis-
abling the Lords from rejecting or amending money Bills,
they have this week devoted themselves to the restriction
of the "veto" on general legislation by giving the Peers
merely a power of revision and delay. There has been
considerable division of opinion on the Liberal side with
regard to the reconstruction of the House of Lords.
Mr. Haldane declared on the first resolution that the
limitation of its power and the reform of its constitution
were indivisible parts of the same policy; but the Prime
Minister himself in the later debate relegated reform to
the preamble of the Bill, which in its operative part
will deal only with the Veto. Some Liberals supported
the restriction of the power of the Lords, on the dis-
tinct understanding that this would be followed promptly
by reform; others were willing to postpone reform to
a very dim future. Among the former was Mr. Neil
Primrose, whose maiden speech was heard by the Queen,
as well as by his father. His voice in some of his tones
recalled Lord Rosebery's, and a Nationalist member,
Mr. Stephen Gwynn, gracefully said that his speech, in
its distinction and its charm, had gone far to convince
him that there was something, after all, in the heredi-
tary principle! While debate on the Lords has been
carried on in the House of Commons, members have
been more interested in speculation as to their own
immediate future, and have been asking and giving the
latest news in the Lobby with regard to Mr. Redmond's
intentions and Mr. O'Brien's disclosures on the Budget.
When this is reached and the Veto resolutions are
submitted to the Lords the political plot will become
more exciting.

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THE CANALS OF MARS.

PROFESSOR LOWELL'S FASCINATING DATA.

(See Illustrations elsewhere.)

IF some supernormal traveller, adequately equipped,
had set out for Mars some hundred-and-fifty years
ago, he would by this time have just returned to earth,
to settle for all time the burning question as to whether
that planet possesses canals. We number the stars, call
them by their names, and determine their chemical con-
stitution; but, as all the world knows, Professor Percival
Lowell, the foremost astronomer of the United States,
carries his investigations further, and, by patient and
systematic effort, seeks to read the obscurer riddles of
Mars, that most tantalising of planets.

During last week and this, Professor Lowell has been
visiting London, and has given to learned audiences
some of the results of his long-continued and critical
studies at the famous Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff,
Arizona. His conclusions have sharply divided con-
temporary scientists, but even to those astronomers most
resolutely determined on the negative, Professor Lowell's
eminence as a cautious and experienced observer is a
weighty factor in the controversy.

The case for the Martian canals was restated a
few weeks ago by Professor Lowell in a memorable
"bulletin"—bulletin No. 45, from Lowell Observatory,
which contained an announcement of the discovery of
two new and vast canals on the planet.

"On Sept. 30, 1909," he writes, "when the region of
Syrtis Major came round again into view after its periodic
hiding of six weeks, due to the unequal rotation periods
of the Earth and Mars, two striking canals were at
once evident to the east of the Syrtis in places where
no canals had ever previously been seen. Not only was
their appearance unprecedented, but the canals them-
selves were the most conspicuous ones on that part of
the disc. They ran, one from the bottom of the Syrtis
(lat. 20° N., long. 285°), the other from a point part
way up its eastern side (lat. 5° N., long. 265°), about
two-thirds of the distance to where that canal meets
the Amenethes. The Amenethes itself was not visible,
except, possibly, as a suspicion. With the two main
canals were associated several smaller ones, and at
least two oases, all previously unseen, while, from their
interconnection, they all clearly made part of one and
the same addition to the general canal system."

Many independent drawings were made by Professor
Lowell and by his assistant, Mr. C. E. Slipher; and
photographs taken revealed the canals on the plate as
the two most salient in their part of the planet.

All the records showing drawings of this part of
the planet for each year since 1894 were examined,
and none bore any trace of the canals. A similar
examination of the data of Schiaparelli and his prede-
cessors showed that those careful observers had never
seen the canals. Professor Lowell minutely investigates
the possibility of the phenomenon's having previously
existed, yet having failed to attract the attention of ter-
restrial watchers; and shows that this was impossible
owing to the size of the canals in question—they were the
most conspicuous of all on that part of the planet.

Next, he inquires whether observations corresponding
with his own of this portion of the planet had covered
the same period of the Martian year. Mars is subject to
marked seasonal changes, which obliterate some features
and bring others into prominence. To be certain, there-
fore, that a canal is new, the planet must previously have
been carefully depicted at the same season of its year.
This is a matter of some difficulty, as Mars comes to
opposition each time later by about two and a quarter
months of our time, and is therefore met in a different
part of its orbit at each approach, and so at a different
season of its year. The bulletin sets forth in detail the
importance of this and kindred considerations, and gives
figures demonstrating that the Lowell Observatory com-
parisons are accurate. The result is that the Flagstaff
records show four observations of the planet at the same
season of the Martian year, and on each of those four
occasions the canals must, had they existed, have made
their appearance. None of them was observed. The
canals are therefore new, not only to us on the earth, but
to Mars itself, and could not have existed two years ago.

"Nothing like it has been seen before," says Professor
Lowell in this remarkable document. "For the sup-
posed change in the luna crater Linne, explicable as
the weathered crumbling of a crater wall, is something
very different from what we here confront. Changes,
indeed, have been seen to sweep over the physiognomy
of many of the planets. We note such in the shifting
cloud-belts of Jupiter and Saturn, and, more tellingly
still, in the annual action of the polar caps and the
seasonal manifestations of Mars. But both these classes
of transformation, important as they are to our under-
standing of the planets on which they occur, are altera-
tions explicable by due process of nature leading to
knowledge of certain physical conditions, and, in the
case of Mars, to a good deal more. But what here is
presented to us is *extra ordinem naturæ*, something
out of the predicable order of events."

Measurement of the new canals shows each to be a
thousand miles long and some twenty miles wide. The
cañon of Colorado would be a secondary affair in com-
parison. Their size, says their discoverer, precludes their
being of cataclysmic origin, for no such chasm could
suddenly be opened on the earth, where the internal forces
are far greater than can possibly be the case on Mars.

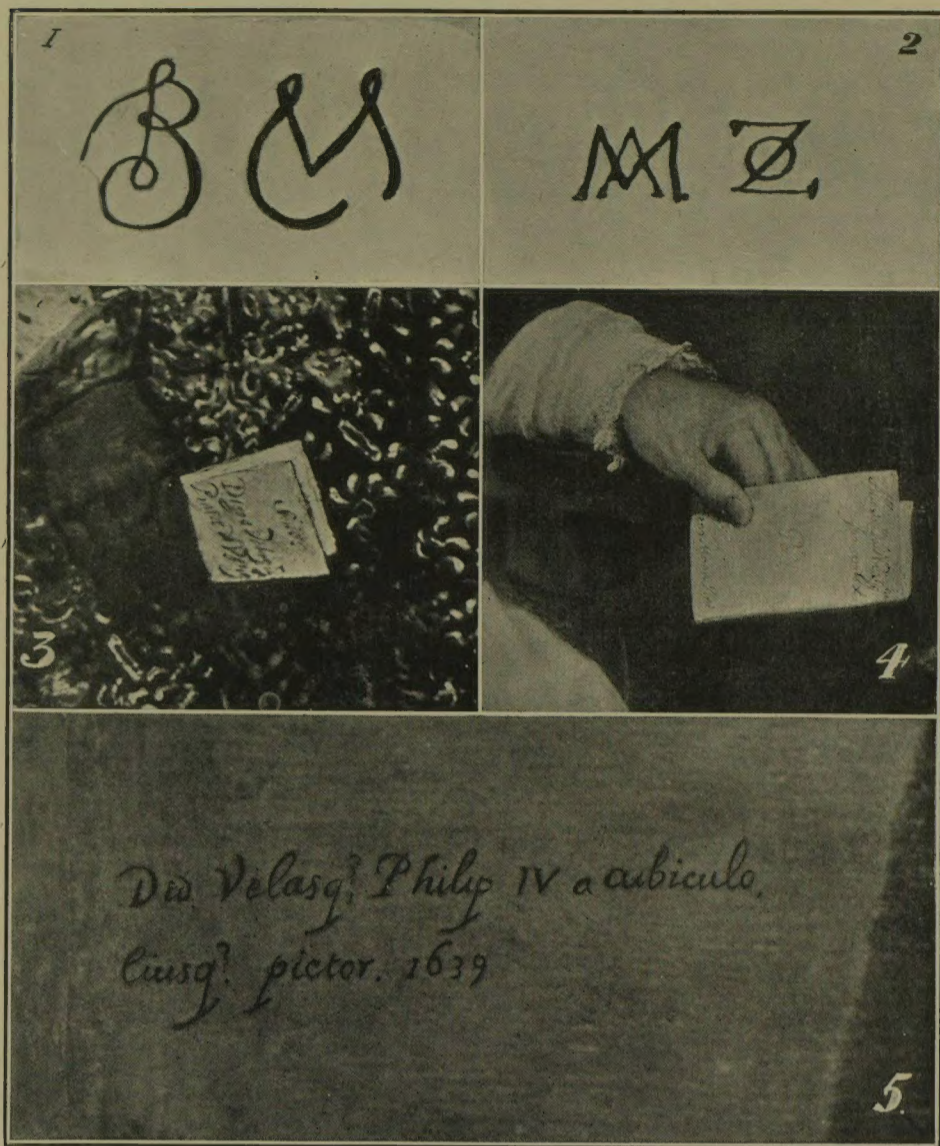
All evidence of the shattering effect which must
have resulted from a cataclysm is absent. The outcome
is purely local. An enormous change in the planet's
features has taken place, with no concomitant disruption
beyond the bounds it set. The whole thing, as seen
from Flagstaff, is wonderfully clear-cut.

It thus betrays artificiality; appearing as irrigated
vegetation would.

The bulletin is couched in restrained language, but
there is one pardonable note of triumph at the end—

"That secular change did affect Mars, change not
seemingly explicable by orderly seasonal cause, has been
surmised indeed by Schiaparelli, by Flammarion, and at
Flagstaff, but never until now was it susceptible of
demonstrable proof."

SIGNATURES OF VELASQUEZ AND MAZO, AND THAT FOUND BY MR. GREIG. THE ROKEBY "VENUS"—BY VELASQUEZ OR MAZO?



1. THE INITIALS MR. JAMES GREIG CLAIMS TO HAVE FOUND ON THE ROKEBY "VENUS."
2. A MAZO SIGNATURE, FROM THE "VIEW OF ZARAGOZA," IN THE PRADO GALLERY.
3. THE POSITION OF THE VELASQUEZ SIGNATURE ON THE FULL LENGTH "PHILIP IV," IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY
4. THE POSITION OF THE VELASQUEZ SIGNATURE ON THE "POPE INNOCENT X."
5. THE SIGNATURE ON THE "ADMIRAL PULIDO-PAREJA," WHICH SEÑOR BERUETE Y MORET CLAIMS TO BE A FORGERY.

No. 1 by Courtesy of the "Morning Post"; No. 2 by Courtesy of the "Daily Telegraph."



Photo. Mansel.

FOR COMPARISON WITH THE PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL ADRIAN PULIDO-PAREJA IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO THE GLOVED HANDS: THE FULL-LENGTH "PHILIP IV." IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, ONE OF THE FEW PICTURES SIGNED BY VELASQUEZ.



Photo. Anderson.

ONE OF THE THREE WORKS WHICH ALONE (SAYS SEÑOR DE BERUETE Y MORET) BEAR THE SIGNATURE OF VELASQUEZ: THE PORTRAIT OF POPE INNOCENT X., SHOWING VELASQUEZ'S CUSTOM OF WRITING HIS SIGNATURE ON A PAPER HAVING SOME MEANING IN THE COMPOSITION.

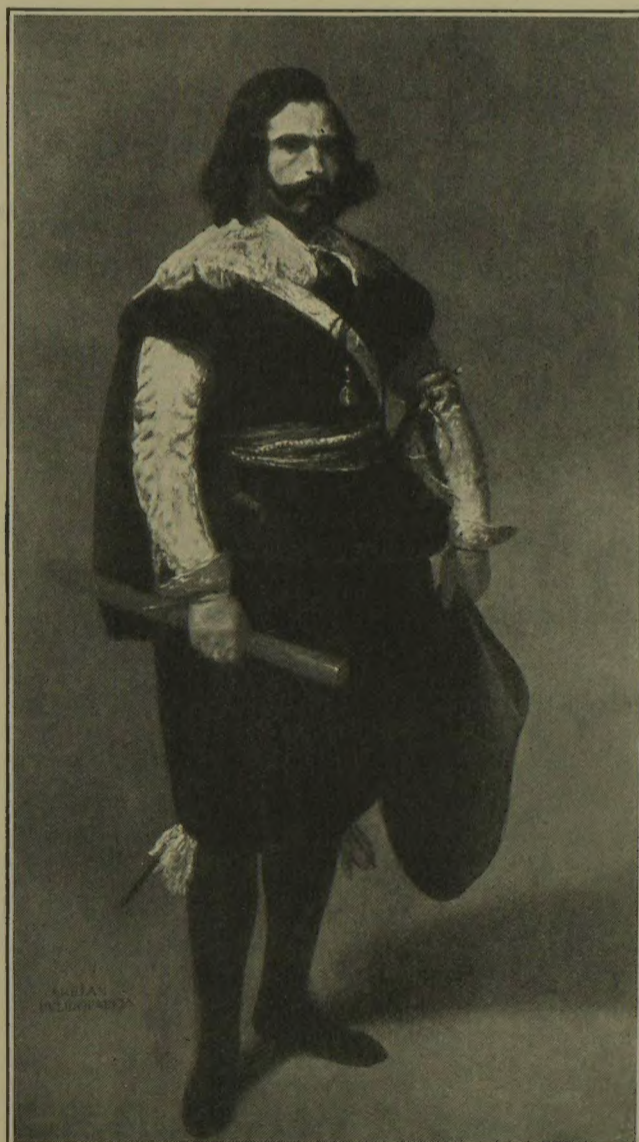
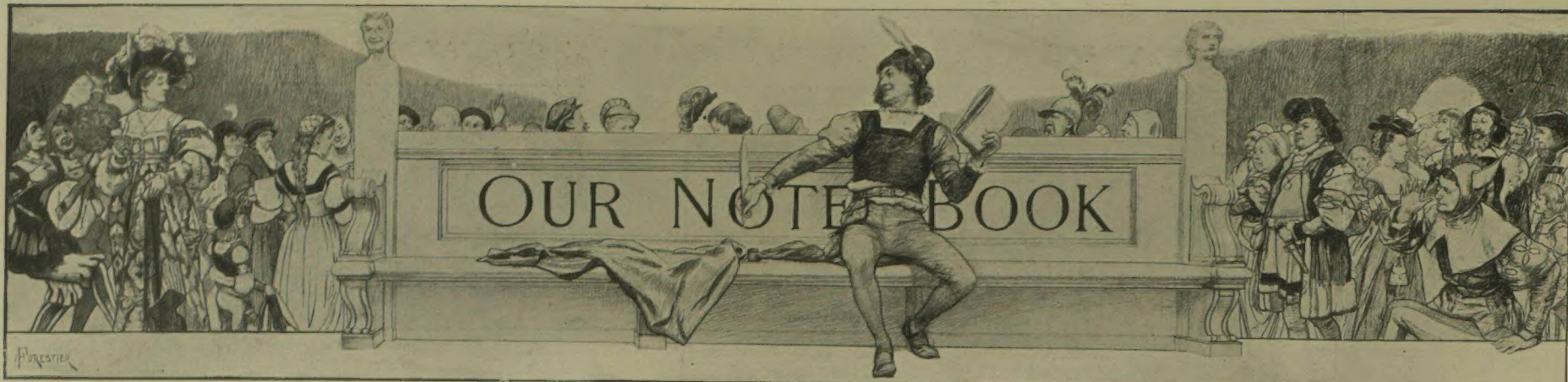


Photo. Mansel.

FOR COMPARISON WITH THE FULL-LENGTH "PHILIP IV.," THE "ADMIRAL ADRIAN PULIDO-PAREJA," THE SIGNATURE ON WHICH SEÑOR DE BERUETE Y MORET CLAIMS TO BE A FORGERY, AND WHICH IS ATTRIBUTED BY THE SAME CRITIC TO MAZO.

Mr. Greig's statement that he has discovered on the Rokeby "Venus" initials which he takes to be those of Juan Bautista del Mazo, Velasquez's son-in-law, makes it very much worth while to recall the known signatures of Velasquez. These Señor de Beruete y Moret claims to be three only. "Of all his works," he says in "The School of Madrid" (published by Messrs. Duckworth). "we know of only three to which he put his name. These are the full-length portrait of Philip IV. in the National Gallery . . . the famous portrait of Pope Innocent X.; and the fragment of a picture showing a hand which holds a paper, which is preserved in the royal palace at Madrid." The signature on the Admiral Pulido-Pareja he asserts to be not that of Velasquez. "We may also note that in the three signed pictures the signature is written on a paper which has some meaning in the composition, and which the persons represented held in their hands; it is never given in the form in which we find it in the portrait of Pareja." The Admiral Pulido-Pareja, indeed, he believes to be by Mazo, arguing that Velasquez could not have produced a work with so many faults."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE French are at present engaged in one of those really interesting arguments which are so rare in politics—an argument as to whether one can be impartial about history. It is a good example of their national habit of refreshing fundamentalism. There are two kinds of revolutionists, as of most things—a good kind and a bad. The bad revolutionists destroy conventions by appealing to fads—fashions that are newer than conventions. The good do it by appealing to facts that are older than conventions. In this country we have all grown heartily sick of the discussion about sectarian and unsectarian education; and I hasten to assure my rapidly disappearing audience that I am not now going to discuss it. I have been in the thick of it before now, and could never make much sense of either the Radical Puritan or the Tory Anglican position. As far as I can make out, the unsectarian schools do teach the religion of the sects, while the sectarian, or Church schools, don't teach the religion of the Church. That was my cloudy experience, and it has left me a little confused. But these cheery Frenchmen have passed their twilight territory and come to something much more lucid and amusing. They are discussing, not whether religion can be unsectarian, but whether anything can be unsectarian. I do not mean they would deny that one can teach some things without bias. I suppose one can teach any exact science without a bias—except astronomy; I imagine one can teach any game without a bias—except bowls. But these disputants do raise the whole question of whether what is commonly called culture—history, citizenship, literature, and the great languages—can be taught without a philosophy being either implied or assumed. The argument began, of course, in connection with an alleged bias against religion in the State textbooks; but it has developed into an equally animated allegation of a general bias against nationalism, chivalry, and the military virtues. The Nationalists say it is the business of the State to teach its children patriotism, and it teaches them anti-patriotism.

Now, without pronouncing on the French problem, which must necessarily be very hard for a foreigner to understand, I think we may all say that we must admit there is some truth in this. It is not only true that Rationalists might in their writings on indifferent subjects introduce such a bias against the religious or romantic point of view; but I think it indubitable that Rationalists do. They do not do it meanly or treacherously. They are so bigoted that they do it unconsciously. There is no person so narrow as the person who is sure that he is broad; indeed, being quite sure that one is broad is itself a form of narrowness. It shows that one has a very narrow ideal of breadth. But, moreover, there is an element involved in the Rationalist position which makes this unintentional bigotry peculiarly natural. A man who is in a house may think it a very large house. He may think it a much larger house than it is. But he knows it is a house, because of its shape and appearance; because there are doors and windows—therefore there is a world outside. In the same way, a man inside a church may think it the true church. He may think it a very broad and free church. But he knows it is a church, because it is shaped like one; therefore he knows that there are things beyond and outside the church. But

suppose a man lived in a house of mirrors so craftily constructed that he really thought he was alone on an open plain. Suppose a man lived in a church painted inside so splendidly with sky and cloud that he thought he was in the open air under the dome of heaven. He would be in the same position as the typical Rationalist. Instead of being conscious that he stands in a large church, he is simply unconscious that he stands in a small universe.

There are two or three principal ways in which this blameless bigotry may appear. One is the

such a man will identify health with cleanliness, merely because cleanliness is one of the minor contributions to health. It never occurs to him, even for one wild instant, to compare a consumptive Countess with an athletic dustman. I have seen speeches by solemn Bishops and pompous schoolmasters which even identified physical cleanliness with ethical purity: they declared (in an ardour of self-admiration) that the English public schoolman is clean both inside and out. As if everybody did not know that, in the British Empire as much as in the Roman Empire, the dandies and the profligates take rather more baths than anybody else.

But my point here is only to defend the Rationalist historian from the charge of mere conspiracy and hypocrisy, which his fiery French enemies fling against him. He does not cunningly omit the obvious case for religion or patriotism; he has really never heard it. Writers like Buckle, Lecky, and even Hallam were not unfair; they were simply bigoted. They never really reflected that people can be happy without riches or rich without money. The modern Rationalist historian has never really reflected that one can be healthy without baths, or that one can bathe without bath-rooms.

Another unconscious trick of the kind is the abuse of the *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*. Certain events are connected together, while others, in the same historical relation, are not connected together. Thus, people will say, "Elizabeth threw off the yoke of Pope and Spaniard, and then Shakespeare wrote 'Romeo and Juliet.'" As a matter of fact, you might just as well say, "Charles II. returned amid loyal rejoicings, and then John Milton went and wrote 'Paradise Lost.'" The Puritan literature had begun long before Charles II. returned; so had the Renaissance literature, with its Italian love-tales, begun long before the Reformation or the Armada. The Reformation did occur soon after the Renaissance; but that it was not (to say the least of it) the same thing can be simply inferred from the fact that the countries where the Renaissance most markedly occurred were commonly the countries where the Reformation didn't. Indeed, I think that the most human, generous, and comprehending consideration of Puritanism would be to regard it as a revolt against the Renaissance rather than a revolt against the Middle Ages. It was an outbreak of the barbaric mysticism of the North against the classical clarity of the South. Bunyan was a rebel against Shakespeare much more than Shakespeare was a rebel against Chaucer. It is easy to fancy Chaucer and Shakespeare sitting down at the same tavern-table; but if Bunyan had sat down with them I think one of them would have been embarrassed. Perhaps all three.

Scores of cases could be given on other sides of other quarrels. Thus if a historian says, "The French Revolution ended in the despotism of Napoleon, and the return of the Bourbons," he speaks quite truly; but he speaks quite unjustly. The order is correct; but the use of the word *ended* begs the question. It would be equally true to say "The French Revolution ended in the Reform Bill, the liberation of Italy, and the beginnings of justice to Ireland." Perhaps it would be even truer to say "The French Revolution did not end at all."



Photo. W. B. Jones.

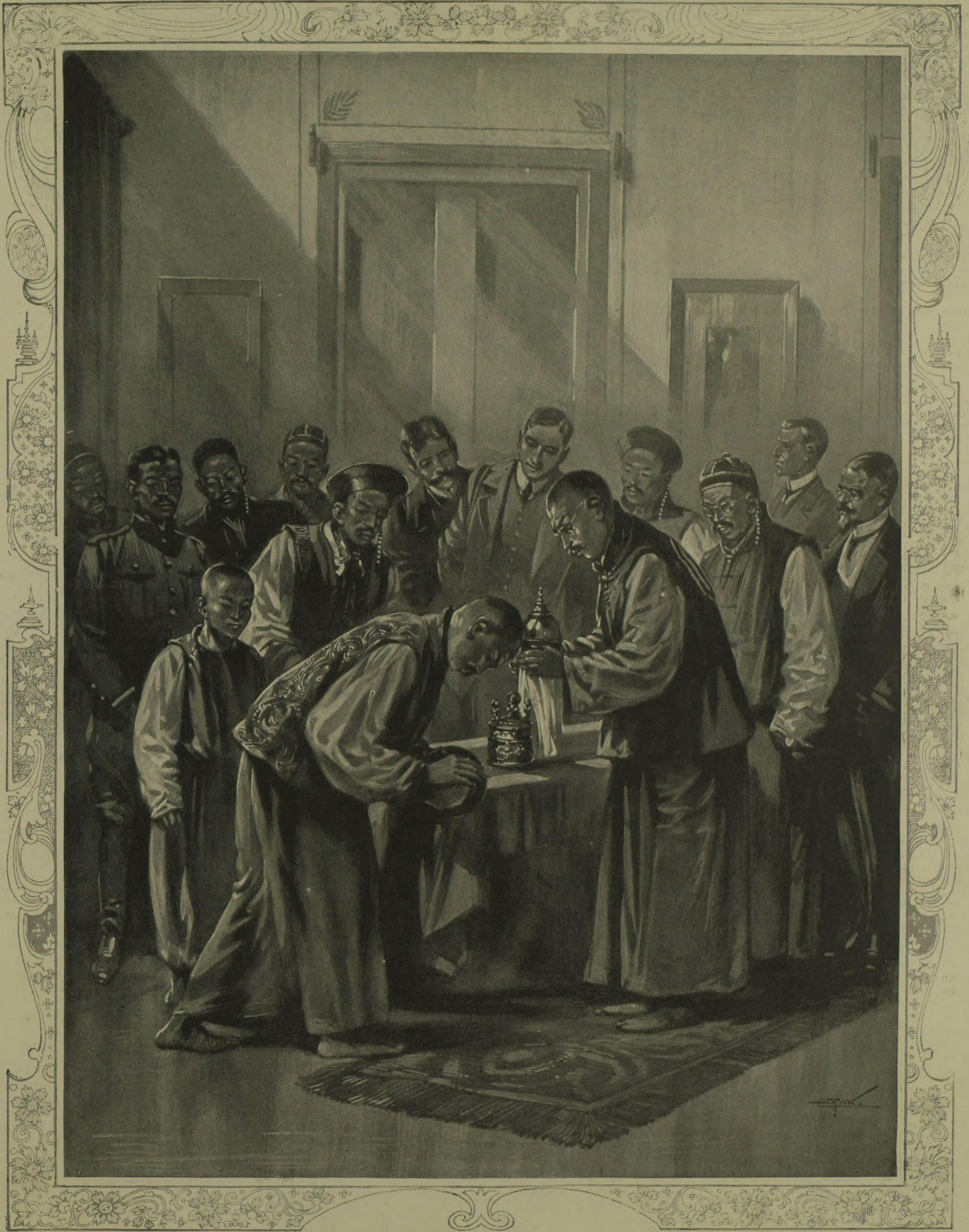
ON A SADDENED FAREWELL VISIT AT HAWARDEN, BEFORE LEAVING FOR SOUTH AFRICA: LORD AND LADY GLADSTONE, WITH MISS DOROTHY DREW.

Viscount Gladstone, who is to be the first Governor-General of South Africa, recently went with Viscountess Gladstone on a farewell visit to his brother-in-law, Canon Drew, the Rector of Hawarden, whose daughter, Miss Dorothy Drew, it had been arranged, should accompany them to South Africa. As it sadly turned out, the farewell to be said was one before a longer journey, for Canon Drew was taken ill, and died in a few days. Miss Dorothy Drew, as everyone remembers, was, as a child, a great favourite with her grandfather, Mr. Gladstone, whose third daughter her mother is. Viscountess Gladstone is a daughter of the late Sir Richard Paget, formerly Chairman of the Somerset Quarter Sessions, and for thirty years an M.P. for one or other division of that county. Lord Gladstone has now fixed April 30 as the date of his departure for South Africa.

instinctive association in the mind of the writer between certain practical methods and certain ultimate merits. Thus a man will often use wealth as identical with prosperity, and then use prosperity as identical with happiness. Then he will talk of the decayed and dismal condition of Italy as compared with the rapturous felicity of Bolton and Ancoats. In short, he will show how Puritanism or Rationalism have brought about the prosperity of Lancashire. But he honestly does not notice that it is only the prosperity of the prosperous. And even they have a muggier sort of prosperity than most of the children of Adam would endure. Or, again,

THE DALAI LAMA HOLDING THE ASHES OF HIS FIRST EMBODIMENT.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY PERCY BROWN.



"THE REINCARNATION OF THE HEAVENLY EMANATION OF THE ENLIGHTENED ONE" HOLDING THE ASHES OF BUDDHA:
THE DALAI LAMA TOUCHING THE CROWN OF A FOLLOWER'S HEAD WITH THE CASKET CONTAINING THE RELICS.

A few days before Lord Minto formally handed over the recently discovered relics of Buddha to those royal representatives of the Buddhist religion who had journeyed from Burma for the purpose, a most interesting ceremony took place in the Indian Museum House, Calcutta. There the fugitive Dalai Lama, "the reincarnation of the Heavenly Emanation of the Enlightened One," was allowed to view the ashes of his first embodiment. The illustration shows his Holiness holding the gold casket containing the relics swathed in silk, and touching the crowns of the heads of his followers with it, as they passed before him. The boy is a favourite servant, and accompanies the Dalai Lama at all times.



Photo, Central News.
MR. THOMAS EDWARD
SCRUTTON, K.C.,
Appointed a Judge of the High
Court.

written several other important legal books. He took silk in 1901, and he is giving up a large commercial practice on his elevation to the Bench.

In the House of Lords last week an interesting appeal was decided. There were two claimants for the office of Hereditary Standard-Bearer of Scotland. One was Mr. Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, who claimed by right of heredity. The other was the Earl of Lauderdale, who claimed that the banner had been "alienated" to his family. The House of Lords decided in favour of Mr. Wedderburn.

Our readers will doubtless be interested in our photograph—the latest that has been taken—of the venerable Primate of All Ireland, Dr. William Alexander, Archbishop of Armagh, who has just kept his eighty-sixth birthday. He is seen taking tea in the garden with his daughter. For twenty-nine years (1867 to 1896) Dr. Alexander was Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. It was in the latter year that he was appointed to the Archbishopric and Primacy.

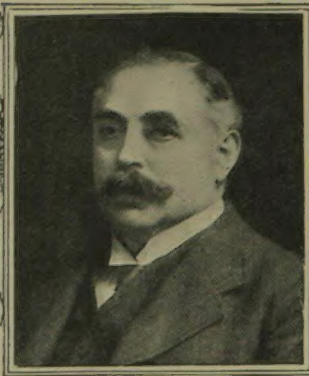


Photo, Lafayette.
THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE,
Who Claimed the Office of Royal
Standard-Bearer of Scotland.

When Sir John Dickson-Poynder, the newly appointed Governor of New Zealand, was converted (politically) in 1906, owing to his strong attachment to Free Trade, he changed his mind, but not his constituency—to vary the familiar quotation, *animum, non sedem, mutavit*. He was returned as a Liberal for the Chippenham Division of Wiltshire, for which he previously sat as a Conservative—a fact which speaks for his personal influence and popularity. He succeeded his uncle, Sir A. C. Dickson, as sixth Baronet in 1884, and took the additional name of Poynder in 1888. From 1898 to 1904 he was a member of the London County Council. In 1900 he served in the South African War on Lord Methuen's staff, and obtained a D.S.O. Last year he was placed on the Commission appointed to investigate trade relations between the West Indies and Canada. Lady Dickson-

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

MR. T. E. SCRUTTON, K.C., who has been appointed a Judge of the High Court in place of Sir Henry Sutton, was educated at Mill Hill School, University College, London, and Cambridge, being highly distinguished, not only in law, but in English Classics and Moral Science. He was called to the Bar in 1882, and a year later wrote his treatise on the Law of Copyright, which is a standard work. He has



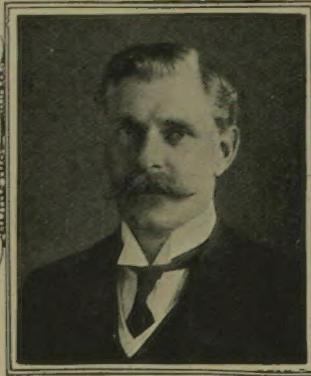
Photo, Elliott and Fry.
SIR HARVEY ADAMSON,
C.S.I., LL.D.,
Appointed Governor of Burma.

T. White. Sir Harvey Adamson was born in 1854, and was educated at Aberdeen. In 1877 he entered the Indian Civil Service,



Photo, Val L'Estrange.
LADY DICKSON-POYNDER,
Wife of the New Governor of New Zealand.

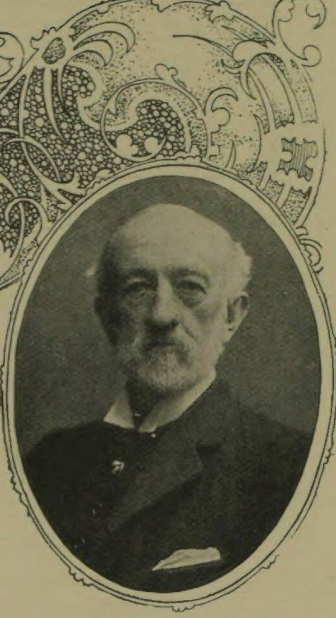
and his first appointment, as Assistant Commissioner, was in the country which he is now to rule. In 1880 Sir Harvey became Settlement Officer in Burma, and



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
SIR JOHN DICKSON-POYNDER,
Bt., M.P.,
Appointed Governor of New Zealand.

obtained a First in *Lit. Hum.* at Oxford in 1866, along with the late Bishop Mandell Creighton and the present Master of Balliol. Later, as an Examiner in "Mods.," it fell to his lot to assist in awarding First Classes to Mr. Asquith and the present Bishop of Birmingham. From 1874 to 1890 he was engaged on those scholarly labours which have made "Hicks' Historical Inscriptions" so familiar as a standard work to students of classics and archæology. Canon Hicks has been associated with Manchester for some twenty-four years, and Manchester will miss him. He became first Principal of Hulme Hall (Owens College) in 1886, and took his share in the development of the University. In 1892 he became a Canon of Manchester Cathedral and Rector of St. Philip's, Salford. He married, in 1876, Miss Agnes Trevelyan Smith. Canon Hicks is a High Churchman, a Liberal, and a keen Temperance Reformer.

Sir Robert Anderson, whose recent avowal of his authorship of three of the famous "Parnellism and Crime" articles in the *Times* in May 1887 has provoked such an embittered controversy, was born in Ireland and born in the law, his father having been a Crown solicitor in Dublin. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1862, and in 1868 became connected with the Home Office. "In 1887," said Mr. Asquith the other day in the House of Commons, "Sir Robert Anderson was Secretary to the Prison Commissioners, and was also employed by Mr. Monro on Secret Service work. He was promoted to be Head of the Criminal

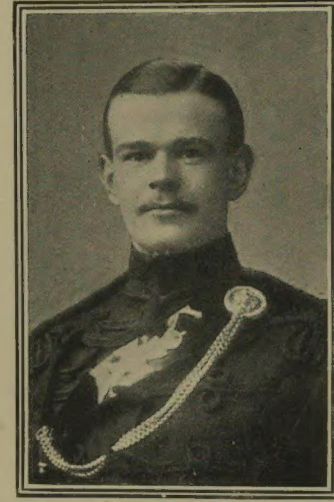


Photo, Russell.
SIR ROBERT ANDERSON, K.C.B.,
Whose Disclosures regarding the
"Parnellism and Crime" Letters have
Aroused so much Controversy.

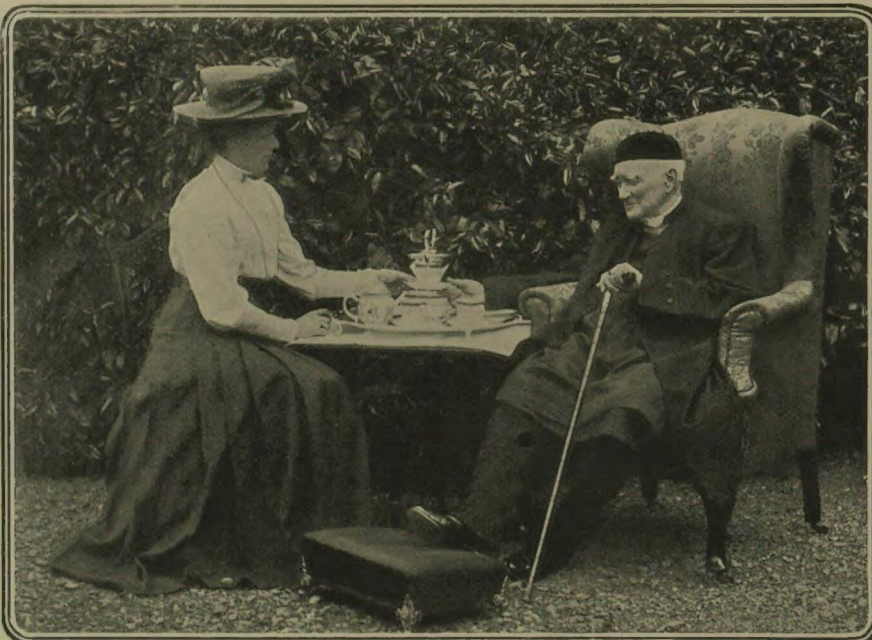
Investigation Department in August 1888, but he never held any post which could be described as 'Political Adviser to the Home Office.'

Replying to Mr. Asquith's severe censure later in his speech, Sir Robert mentions that, through a typist's mistake, an important word was omitted from his article in *Blackwood's*. From the sentence "My authorship of the *Times* articles of May 1887," the word "May" was omitted, and Sir Robert did not notice it. This led people to think he wrote all the letters, whereas he only wrote three, called "Behind the Scenes in America."

Viscount Gladstone, who sails for South Africa on the 30th to take up his duties as Governor-General, has made a number of Staff appointments. His private secretary is Mr. H. J. Stanley, and his military secretary Major Garraway. His aides-de-camp are Mr. Geoffrey Paget, of the Coldstream Guards, and Mr. F. Parish, of the King's



Photo, Russell, Southsea.
LIEUT. F. PARISH,
Going to South Africa as a Personal
A.D.C. to Lord Gladstone.



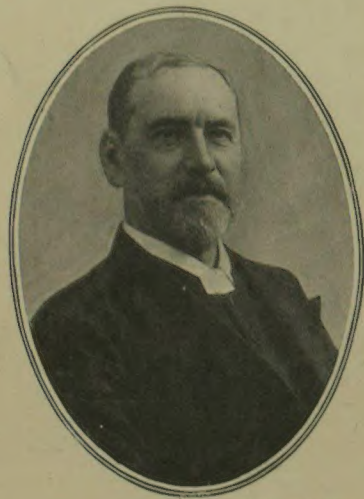
Photo, Abernethy.
THE MOST REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, D.D.,
Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland (who is Eighty-six), with his Daughter.

Poynder, whom he married in 1896, is a daughter of Mr. H. R. D. Dundas. Her mother is a sister of Baron Napier of Magdala.

successively held the posts of Deputy Commissioner (1886-1893), Commissioner (1894-1899), and Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma (1900-1905). In the latter year he became Chief Judge in the Chief Court of Lower Burma. He has for some years been a member of the Council of the Viceroy of India. He married, in 1892, Miss Jane Charlotte Leslie, of Nairn.

Royal Rifles. Mr. Parish, whose portrait we give, entered the Army in 1904.

It was for his great services in the

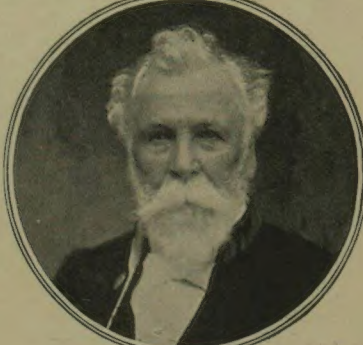


Photo, Lafayette.
THE REV. CANON E. L. HICKS,
The well-known Authority on Greek
Inscriptions, appointed Bishop of Lincoln.

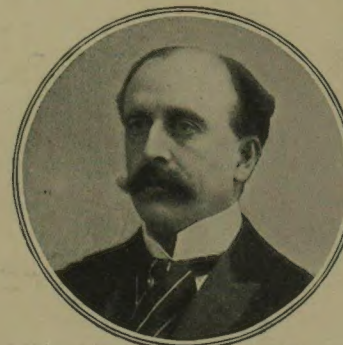
Another addition to our Colonial Pro-Consuls is Sir Harvey Adamson, who has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, in succession to Sir Herbert



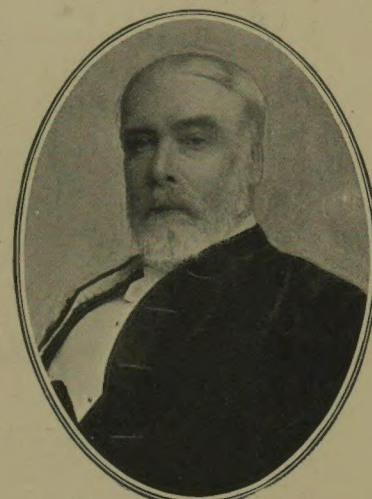
Photo, Elliott and Fry.
SIR ALFRED SHARPE, K.C.M.G.,
Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of
the Central Africa Protectorate—Retiring.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bt.,
The well-known Contractor, Brassfounder,
and Publisher.



Photo, Russell.
THE LATE MR. T. L. CORBETT, M.P.,
Conservative Member for North Down
since 1900.



Photo, Russell.
THE LATE SIR WILLIAM BOUSFIELD,
The well-known Educationist and
Poor-Law Reformer.

His translation from Manchester to Lincoln will give Canon Hicks a change of atmosphere in more senses than one. The new Bishop of Lincoln was born in 1843, and

cause of education—especially the education of girls—and in that of Poor-Law Reform that the late Sir William Bousfield, in 1905, received his knighthood. He had been

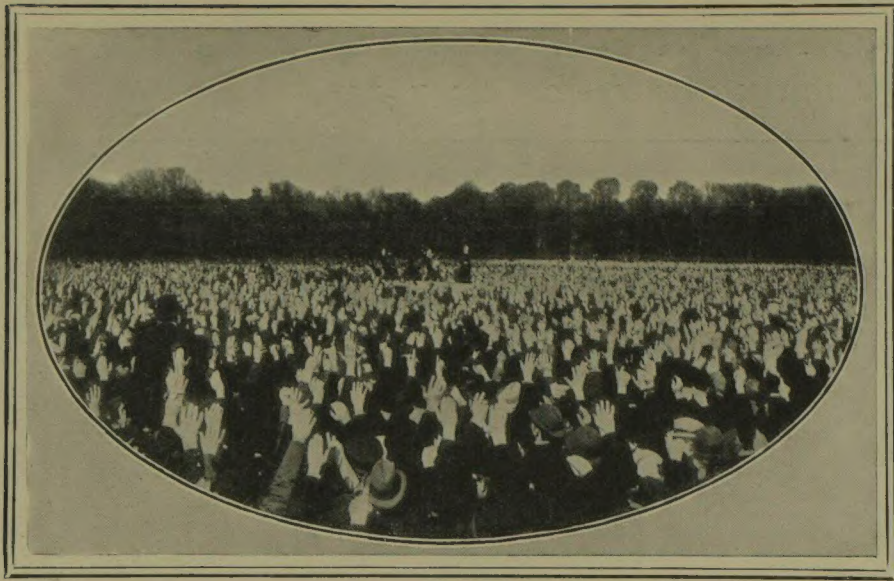


Photo. Topical.

THE REVERSAL OF THE OLD ORDER: SAID TO HAVE COME FROM "ABOVE": THE FIRST OPEN-AIR MEETING PERMITTED IN BERLIN BY THE POLICE.

In Berlin, as everywhere else, the old order changeth, giving place to the new. On Sunday of this week, the Berlin Socialists held meetings which were, to all intents and purposes, ignored by the police. The correspondent of the "Telegraph" suggests that the change of tactics on the part of President Jagow, who last month forbade an open-air gathering at Treptow as a menace to public security, was due to instructions from "above," and mentions that at least one report ascribes it to the direct intervention of the Chancellor. Our photograph illustrates a show of hands.

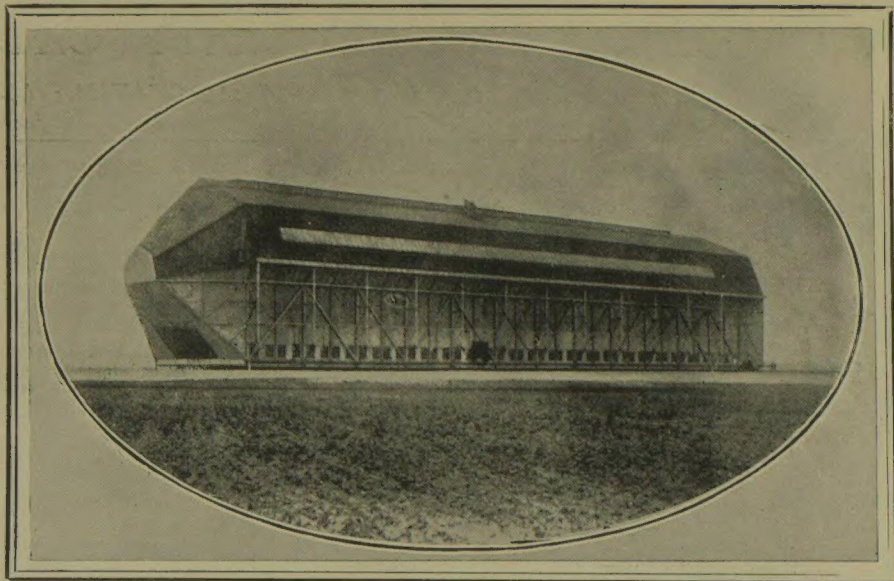


Photo. Topical.

GERMANY AND THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR: THE CURIOUS SHED RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE SIEMENS-SCHNECKER AIR-SHIP.

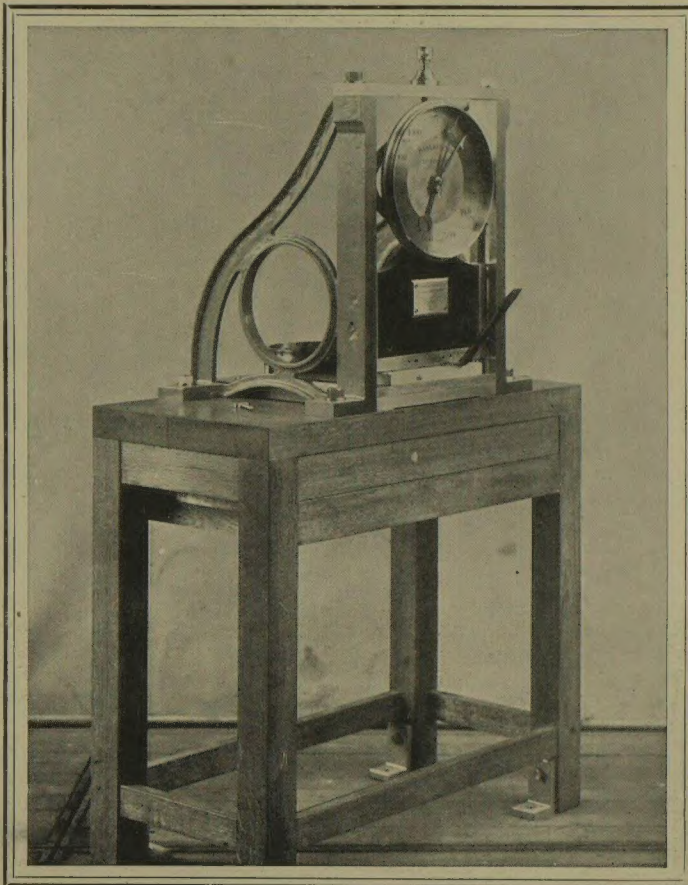
Germany, above all other nations, is devoting herself to the production of dirigible balloons, practically disdaining for military purposes, at all events, the smaller and more easily transported aeroplane. Chiefly, she pins her faith to the Zeppelin, with its rigid frame of aluminium, a thin outer cover, and a number of gas-bags; the semi-rigid Gross, which seems to resemble the French Lebaudy type; and the non-rigid Parseval type. With the building of dirigibles comes also, of course, the construction of sheds for them and many experiments have been made in connection with the housing of the great balloons.

resident in London and actively engaged in social work for close on forty years. After an Oxford career and some time spent in Italy, he returned to England in 1868, and two years later married Miss Blanche Onslow, who survives him. He was one of the earliest members of the Charity Organisation Society. In 1878 he became a member of the Kensington Board of Guardians, and in 1887 presided over the Central Poor Law Conference. For many years he was on the London School Board, and in 1896 he became Chairman of the Girls' Public Day School Company. He was also chairman of the Games Association of the Metropolitan Schools. In 1904-5 he was Master of the Clothworkers' Company.

Sir Alfred Sharpe, who is retiring from the post of Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the British Central Africa Protectorate, has had many exciting experiences. He was associated with Sir Harry Johnston in the suppression of the Arab slave trade in Central South Africa, and fought against the slave-traders on the northern shores of Lake Nyassa as a Volunteer under Sir Frederick Lugard. In this fighting Sir Alfred Sharpe was badly wounded. Once, while he was sailing, his boat was upset by an angry hippopotamus, and he swam to a small island in the river.

Perhaps it was his identity of name with the author of "Waverley" which prompted that famous Northumbrian contractor, the late Sir Walter Scott, to engage in the business of publication. He was chairman of Messrs. Walter Scott and Middleton, Ltd., contractors; proprietor of the Tyne Brass and Tube Manufacturing Company at Jarrow, and chairman of the Walter Scott Publishing Co. Many of the buildings of Newcastle-on-Tyne were erected by his firm, and he was also a pioneer in the construction of London's first electric railways. Yet, possibly, it may be found that, by giving readers the Canterbury Poets and the Camelot and Contemporary Science Series, Sir Walter Scott might have said with Horace, "*Exegi monumentum aere perennius.*"

Last week, in addition to Mr. James Tomkinson, the House of Commons lost Mr. Thomas Lorimer Corbett, who had sat for North Down as a Unionist since 1900. Mr. T. L. Corbett served for some time on the London County Council, becoming Deputy-Chairman and a Moderate Whip. He twice contested East Tyrone unsuccessfully, and was also defeated in North Down once, before his election for the latter constituency, where he was very popular.



A NEW TRAP FOR BURGLARS: M. BERTILLON'S APPARATUS FOR RECORDING THE AMOUNT OF FORCE REPRESENTED BY MARKS LEFT BY BURGLARS' TOOLS ON WOOD.

M. Bertillon's apparatus consists of two dynamometers, which, placed at right angles, are used to register pressure and horizontal traction. As accessories to the machine are pieces of wood of all kinds. A piece of wood similar to that on which the marks of the tools have been found is placed in the machine; then the marks on the original piece of wood are reproduced on the new piece of wood by means of tools like those used by the thief. The amount of force used by the burglar is registered by the apparatus. M. Bertillon points out that there are occasions when it may be very valuable to know the exact amount of force used by a burglar.

The Dalai Lama and the Ashes of the Buddha.

(See Illustration.)

It was an impressive occasion when, at Calcutta last month, Lord Minto formally handed over the ashes of the Buddha to the royal representatives of the Buddhist religion, who had journeyed from Burma for this purpose. It may be remembered that these priceless relics were discovered on the far frontier of the Indian Empire, near Peshawar, some months ago, and, after due deliberation, it was decided to accept the Burmese Buddhists' offer that they should be enshrined in a pagoda, which that community was prepared to erect for their reception at Mandalay. But, a few days before this official function, a dramatic incident took place, unrehearsed and almost unannounced, in the drawing-room of the Indian Museum House, Calcutta, when the Dalai Lama—the Pope, so to speak, of the Buddhist religion, but a fugitive from his own co-religionists—was permitted to view the ashes of his first embodiment. For, in rather technical phraseology, this Dalai Lama is referred to as "the reincarnation of the heavenly emanation of the Enlightened One." And, to those who were permitted to view this scene, apart from the various ceremonies indulged in by the Lama and his suite, the idea in the abstract is a romantic one—the remains of an embodiment of the sixth century B.C. being placed in the hands of the twentieth-century incarnation of the same spirit. The scene in the illustration (given on another page) shows his Holiness the Dalai Lama holding the gold casket containing the relics swathed in silk, and touching the crowns of the heads of his followers with it as they pass before him. The interesting character of the retinue will be observed. The Dalai Lama is accompanied by the Raj Kumar of Sikkim, the heir-apparent of a mountainous State just within the borders of the Empire, and the owner, so to speak, of the second highest mountain in the world—Kinchinjunga. The Raj Kumar has spent two years at Oxford, and is a young man of considerable promise. A Buddhist officer of the Bengal Police and the Dalai Lama's own Commander-in-Chief are in attendance. The small boy is a favourite servant, and accompanies the Dalai Lama in all his expeditions. Mr. Bell, the Political Agent of Sikkim; Mr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archaeology; Dr. Annandale, the Superintendent of the Indian Museum; and also Dr. Spooner, who actually discovered the relics, were present.

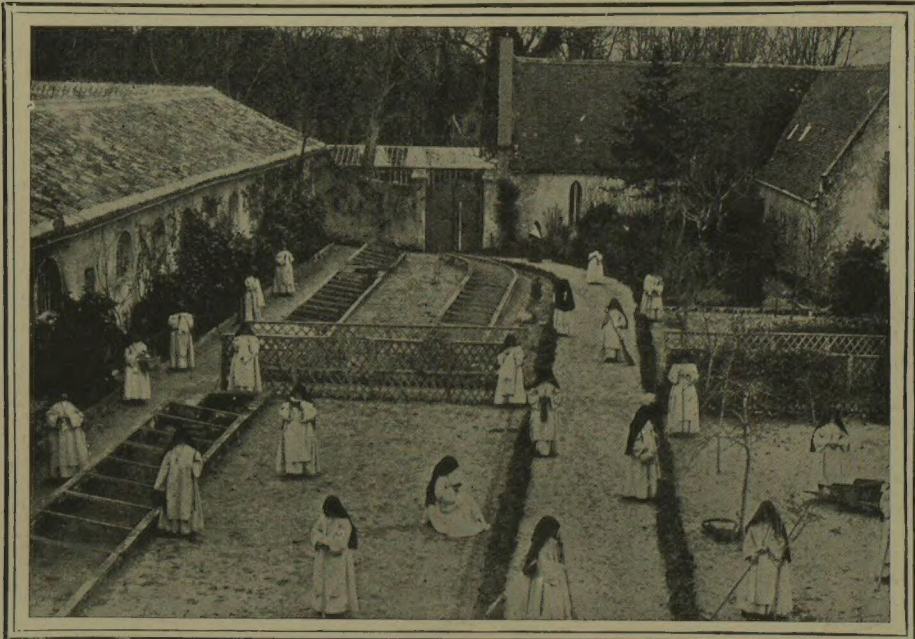


Photo. Topical.

VISITED BY THE KING: THE BERNARDINE CONVENT OF THE SILENT SISTERS AT ANGLT.

On Sunday last the King visited the Convent here illustrated, and was shown over it by lay members of the Order. The nuns who occupy it are known as the Silent Sisters. They are vowed to silence among themselves, and see no one from the outer world.

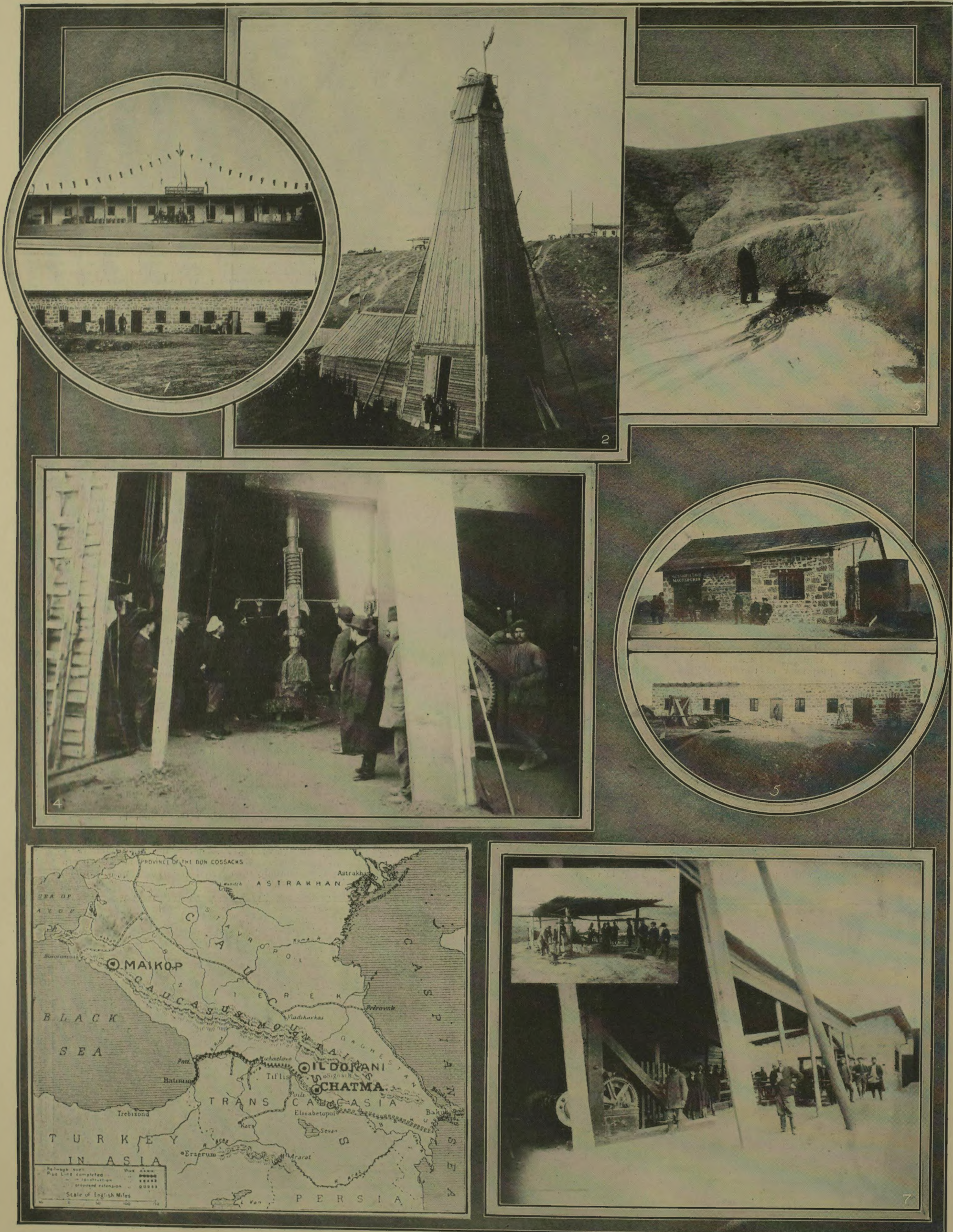


THE PRINCESS ROYAL AFTER INSPECTING HER REGIMENT AT ABBASSIA, CAIRO: H.R.H. TAKING TEA IN THE GARDEN OF THE OFFICERS' MESS.

The Princess Royal inspected her regiment, the 7th Dragoon Guards, at Abbassia, Cairo, last month, and watched the trooping of the standard with the additional battle honour of Warburg, which, after 150 years, the regiment has now received permission to add to its roll of battle honours.

A CAUSE OF THE NEW CITY CATCH-CRY—"HAVE YOU STRUCK OIL?"

THE NEW RUSSIAN OIL-FIELD, CHATMA; AND THE POSITION OF MAIKOP AND IL-DOKANI.



1. OFFICES, STAFF QUARTERS, AND WORKMEN'S BARRACKS ON THE CHATMA OIL-FIELDS.
2. DERRICK A/C NO. 1 WELL.

3. A POOL OF NAPHTHA AT THE SURFACE.
4. A BORING-DRILL.
5. MACHINE-ROOMS AND ELECTRICAL STORE.

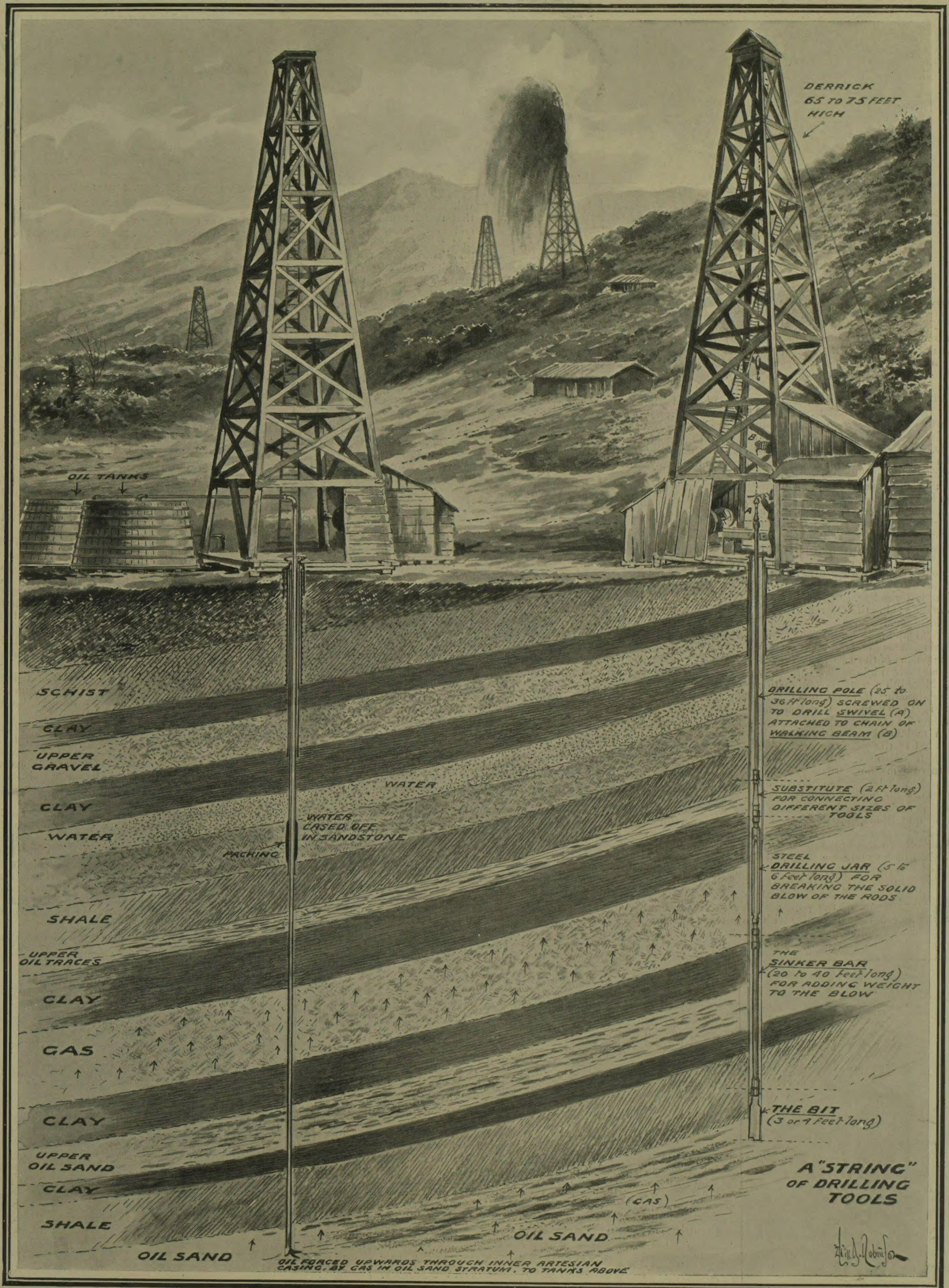
6. A MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE THREE NEW RUSSIAN OIL-FIELDS, MAIKOP, IL-DOKANI, AND CHATMA.

7. MACHINERY ON THE CHATMA OIL-FIELDS, WITH (INSET) A PHOTOGRAPH OF A TEMPORARY BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

"The anticipated boom in oil shares seems to have commenced, and 'Have you struck oil?' is a City phrase fast becoming as general as 'Are you in Rubber?' The map given on this page shows the position of the three new Russian oil-fields—Maikop, Il-Dokani, and Chatma. The illustrations represent the works on the latter, which were damaged during the Armenian Tartar riots. Good government is now restored and these riots are not likely to take place again. According to the 'Novoye Vremya' of the 27th March, on the petition of the English group of capitalists interested, the Russian Government have agreed to compensate the damage providing boring work is resumed. Two wells have been sunk to a depth of 700 feet, and oil-bearing strata struck. The Russian Oil Lands, Ltd., who have lent these views, is to acquire the petroliferous rights of thirty-two plots on Chatma field, including the wells, and also will deal with other properties in the Maikop and Il-Dokani fields."

NATURE AND MAN IN PARTNERSHIP: THE STRIKING OF OIL;

AND THE WAY IN WHICH THE OIL IS BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE OR RISES TO IT WITHOUT AID



WHERE THE OIL COMES FROM, AND THE WAY THAT IT IS "STRUCK": AN OIL-WELL IN SECTION;
AND THE METHOD OF DRILLING FOR OIL.

On the left is shown a typical oil-well in section. The oil, having been struck, either rises to the surface of the earth by the power yielded by the gas in the oil-sand stratum, or is pumped up from that stratum. Oil is struck by drilling. To quote the authoritative book on "Oil-Well Supplies," issued by the Oil-Well Supply Company: "Formerly it was a very difficult, tedious, and expensive operation to drill a deep well, but now one can be sunk 2000 feet at a moderate cost, and in a comparatively short time. The modern method is an adaptation of steam power to the method practised for ages in China. Free falling tools, suspended by a cable and worked by steam power, are used, the weight of the tools being so great as to give blows of sufficient force to pierce the hardest rock." A "string" of tools is shown in the Illustration of drilling.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.

LITERATURE



MISS CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.

Whose new Novel, "Service" has been Published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



AN ANCIENT ARAB LIBRARY



MR. J. A. R. MARRIOTT.

Whose new Book, "Second Chambers: An Inductive Study in Political Science," has Appeared through the Clarendon Press.
Photograph by Russell.

Written in Early Youth," by George Meredith (Constable), and "Time's Laughing-Stocks," by Thomas Hardy (Macmillan)—in the one case, the early work of the veteran novelist and poet who lately passed away; in the other case, the maturer work of one still, happily, amongst us, upon whom the mantle of his leadership has fallen. Besides "Poems Written in Early Youth" (published in 1851), the Meredith volume contains poems from "Modern Love" (first edition) and Scattered Poems. The book appears without a preface, which is a pity. In most cases prefaces to poetry are superfluous, if not irritating; but this was a case where some words of explanation as to the *raison d'être* and genesis of the volume would have been of advantage. The average reader will want to know whether Meredith planned the collection before his death, whether the Scattered Poems have appeared before, on what principle the poems from "Modern Love" have been selected, and how far the book is representative of Meredith's poetical output. Mr. Hardy, on the other hand, wisely satisfies our curiosity in regard to his own poems, which, he tells us, are a miscellany written at widely severed dates. The two collections have much in common. Both reflect the outlook on life of the novelist, accustomed to deal in concrete images and the play of human character, rather than the tenuous abstractions which form the subject-matter of some poets who are not novelists. Another point of likeness between the two books is that both are full of the spirit of English country life, of rustic humours and tragedies, especially Mr. Hardy's volume: in the Meredith book there are also some poems of classical mythology, "Daphne" and "The Shipwreck of Idomeneus." The contrast between these poems of the two great novelists lies in their philosophy. Broadly speaking, Meredith's work is optimistic; Hardy's pessimistic, if not cynical. In the latter is to be found the spiritual hopelessness of the sceptic. He seems to revel in melancholy situations, while Meredith is full of the *joie de vivre*. The different spirit of the two is well illustrated in two poems both treating of the life of tramps and beggars—Meredith's "The Beggar's Soliloquy" and Hardy's "A Trampwoman's Tragedy." Space fails to prove the point here by quotations, but those who read will understand. Both books are the work of literary masters, and contain much delightful verse. To some readers perhaps the sombre moods of Mr. Hardy will be more congenial even than the buoyant joyousness of Meredith's "Love in a Valley" and "The Sweet o' the Year."

Old English Pottery. None can afford to ignore the works of the potter. They carry our food and drink, the flowers consent to live with us in their keeping, and, since cremation gains apace, one of them may hold our ashes. A potter—is he not the most impressive figure of the philosophy of Omar? Art herself Whistler proclaimed as being born with the first cup: "Soon they fashioned from the moistened earth forms resembling the gourd. And with the power of creation, the heirloom of the artist, presently they went beyond the slovenly suggestion of Nature, and the first vase was born in beautiful proportion." It is good, therefore, for all to think of pottery with intelligence, and Mr. Blacker's study, under its modest title, "The A B C of Collecting Old English Pottery" (Stanley Paul)

Poems of Two Great Novelists. Interesting comparisons and contrasts are suggested by two volumes of verse which it is natural to link together—"Poems

will be invaluable to its readers in that respect and a real friend to the collector. After a brief mention of that "first vase in beautiful proportion" which has remained inimitable in spite of Wedgwood, the reader is made acquainted with the red lustrous ware found in old Roman stations

which our British ancestors cheerfully adopted. Nor did they concern themselves greatly with such domestic needs when deserted by their conquerors, but filled up gaps by large imports from Germany and Flanders. The sixteenth century, however, saw smoke arising from kilns that multiplied in various places, notably in Liverpool; and with these early beginnings Mr. Blacker takes the student through the several British schools, from the Liverpool delft, which was clumsy and thick and plain, to the classic blue-and-white "jasper" of a Wedgwood. He describes a process such as "slipware," with a clarity that makes it familiar as the icing of a cake; he gives sober counsel as to marks and values, and there are many helpful illustrations always alongside their letterpress. The book deals rightly with the historic, rather than the æsthetic point of view; but it is difficult to endorse the statement that "English pottery has largely been a native product, free from foreign influence."

On the contrary, Mr. Blacker's book would seem to prove that English potters have borrowed continually, that so far from creating a great style, their best has been a frank imitation, Wedgwood being the most magnificent example. Not Wedgwood, however, but Staffordshire is the true national expression. John Bull does not take his liquor from blue-and-white jasper; he pours it from a Toby jug, and if in a finicking mood, may drink it out of a horse or a rabbit's head!

"Old Etruria and Modern Tuscany." England, in her British Museum, has long been rich in Etruscan relics, and much history has been groped for amongst them. But a fresh interest, in the minds of the less learned, has been awakened by the recent pre-Roman traces laid bare in the soil of Rome itself; and Miss Lovett Cameron's "Old Etruria and Modern Tuscany" (Methuen) is a well illustrated and in other respects a valuable book. It is surely characteristic of the vaunting Roman spirit that a world-wide impression has been left by Roman history on the minds of a thousand generations of children to the effect that Romulus built his city on a solitary Palatine in the midst of a country plain. Far from it. There was a city on the seven hills, there was a city under the Forum, there was art, there was polity, there were laws, there were gods and sepulchres in the place that became Rome; and the difficulty of the present archæologist is to dig so as not to destroy the great antiquity of Rome in search for the greater antiquity of Etruria. It is, of course, however, in Tuscany that Miss Cameron pursues the strange and ambiguous



THE WEDGWOOD PUZZLE JUG, 1691.

with the villagers, who enjoyed the fun when the uninitiated spilt over themselves the good liquor. . . . These jugs were perforated in the neck . . . and the rim had three, five, or even seven spouts. . . . One spout alone gave access to the contents. All the other spouts had to be closed by the fingers. The jug with the inscription 'John Wedgwood' is the earliest example of the name occurring on pottery. John . . . appears to have died in 1705, twenty-five years before the Wedgwood was born." The Puzzle Cup of Lambeth Delft bears the arms of the Drapers' Company.



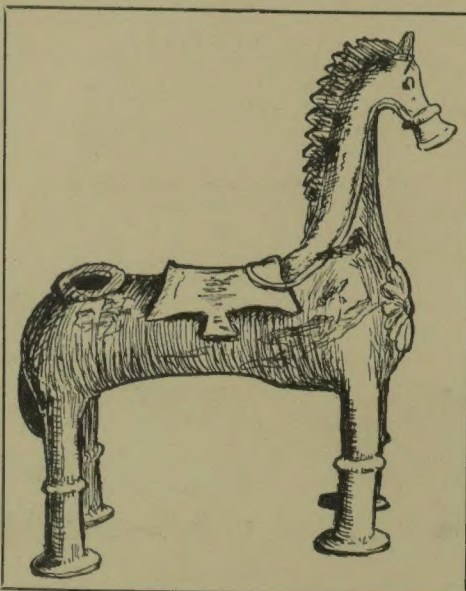
A PUZZLE CUP OF LAMBETH DELFT, 1674.

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY TOPER: OLD ENGLISH PUZZLE JUGS AND A PUZZLE CUP.

"The village inn . . . had its puzzle jug and puzzle cup . . . favourites



A PUZZLE JUG OF THE 17TH CENTURY.



AN EQUESTRIAN DRINKING CUP: A SPECIMEN OF GROTESQUE EASTERN POTTERY.

"Through this hole . . . the vessel was filled, and the drink was taken from the animal's mouth. Curiously, the same idea seems to have been adopted in the far-off East, the . . . horse saddled being decorated in front with the chrysanthemum, and having a dark green glaze splashed with a lighter green."

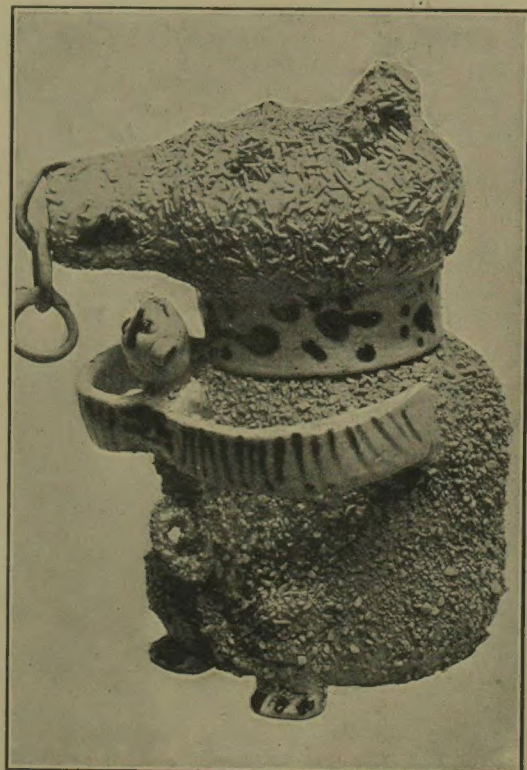
"THE CLAY POPULATION" OF THE POTTER'S SHOP: SPECIMENS OF EARLY ENGLISH AND MEDIAEVAL POTTERY.

The Six Lower Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced from "The A B C of Collecting Old English Pottery," by J. F. Blacker, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co.



AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF THE LARGE BUSTS MADE IN STAFFORDSHIRE WARE: BOTT'S EUST OF SHAKESPEARE.

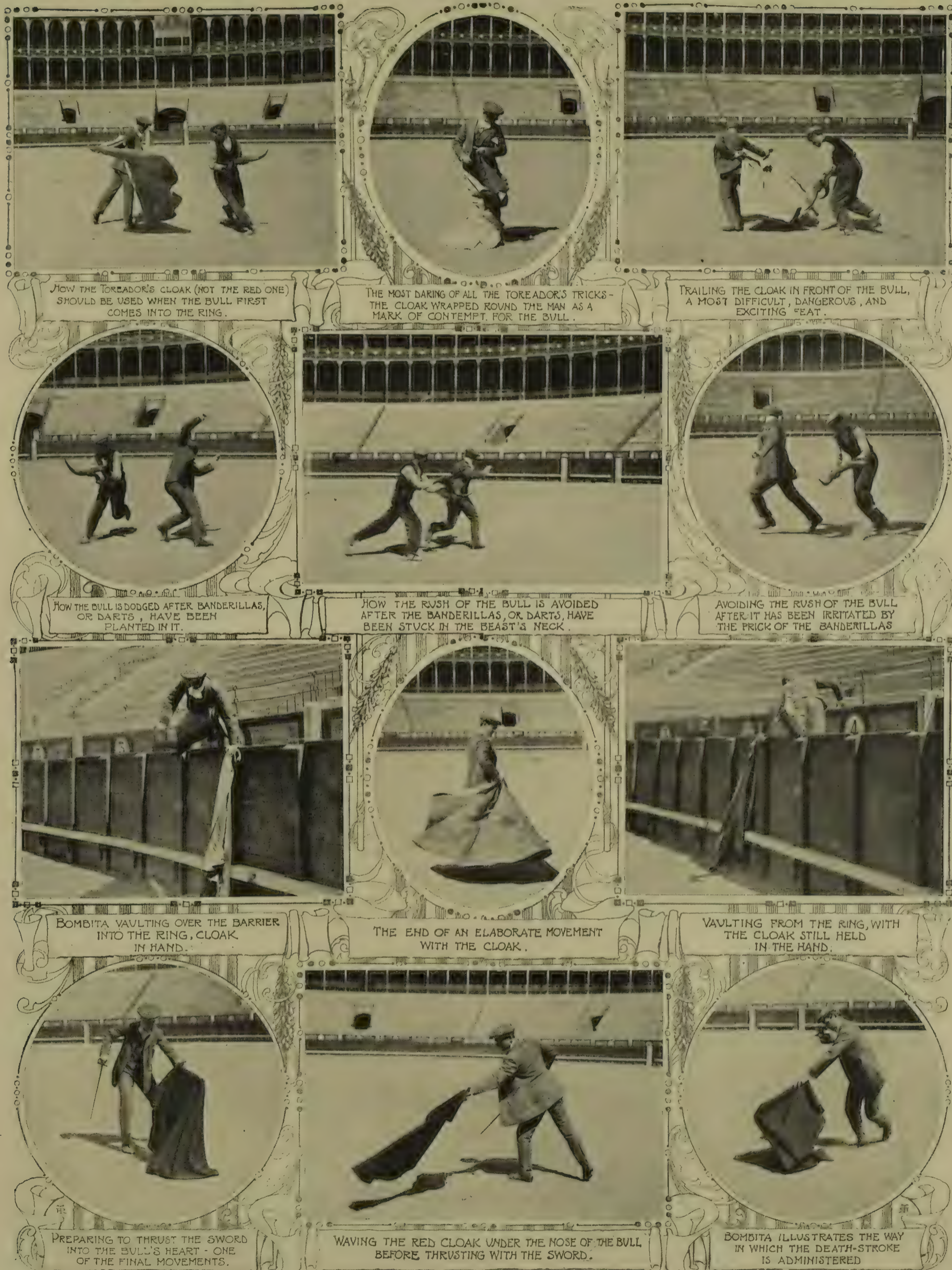
lovely hills that has not a mysterious ancestry. By the way, Miss Cameron describes a figure as found lying "prone on its back." To lie prone is to lie on the face.



A SPECIMEN OF OLD NOTTINGHAM WARE: A SALT-GLAZE BEAR JUG OF THE LATTER PART OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

THE BULL-FIGHTER WHO RECEIVES £280 FOR EACH "CORRIDA."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



THE NICE CONDUCT OF THE CLOAKS AND THE SWORD: RICARDO TORRES, BETTER KNOWN AS "BOMBITA," GIVES AN "UNDRESS" DEMONSTRATION IN THE BULL-RING AT MADRID.

Bombita is so popular a bull-fighter that he receives 7000 francs (£280) for each corrida (course). He is here shown giving a demonstration in the ring at Madrid. On the occasion illustrated, he showed not only the nice conduct of the red cloak and the sword, but that of the gaily coloured cloaks used by the toreadors. Further, he exhibited the art of vaulting out of the bull-ring and of vaulting into it. His skill was shown to great advantage by the manner in which he evaded a pair of horns behind which were (instead of a bull) the superior intelligence and agility of an active man. The man playing the part of the bull did not once succeed in even grazing the clothing of the famous matador.

Art, Music,

& the Drama.



CHARLES F. A. VISITS CIMABUE'S STUDIO.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.



CIMABUE WATCHING THE BOY GIOTTO DRAWING SHEEP.

ART NOTES.

IT has fallen to few pictures to be so ardently disliked and distrusted as the Rokeby "Venus." "I'll be hanged if it's by Velasquez," says Sir W. B. Richmond. "It's bad—bad in drawing, bad in every way," is the view of Lord Wemyss. "It is more suited for the smoking-room of an American millionaire than our national collection," comments Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, as if great pictures had never gone to America. What other canvas of equal fame provokes such antagonism? Behind these protesting gentlemen is a large body of artists and laymen who, if they do not scold, cannot praise. Sir L. Alma-Tadema and Sir Ernest Waterlow seem both to think that, if Velasquez was the painter, he was, literally, "off colour" when he produced it.

Under all the circumstances it is not surprising that Mr. James Greig succumbed to the fascinations of the signature-chase, or that, having succumbed, he should have seen, in a dark corner, the cipher of Del Mazo. He was not from the successful discovery of other signatures, and it would be hard for any man of keen observation, who peered for eight days among the cracks and the tiny undulations on so large an expanse of paint, not to find the thing he wanted. With the masters of the Dutch School the signing of a painting was not seldom a sort of game of "hide the thimble," and even when they did not put a name in the corner of a tile, as if it were the completion of a pattern, or play some other mystifying trick, it was natural that they were careful not to mar the neat finish of a picture by a prominent signature. Mr. Greig seems to apply to a large flowing canvas of the Spanish School, in which the signature would naturally partake of the frank nature of the body of the work, the method of search that has been successful in the case of the alleged de Hoogh in the Salting Collection.

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.
"ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE," AT THE COMEDY; MISS ALEXANDRA CARLISLE AS ROSE LANE.

In the cold, positive black-and-white of the *Morning Post*, the facsimile of Mr. Greig's discovery was strangely alarming; but seen through the blur of reflections in the glass and the varnish of the picture itself the dark patch supposed to contain the initials had a reticence very consoling, or disappointing, according to one's prejudices. The unanimity of the committee of eight experts was also calculated to reassure those who had been instrumental in securing the work for the nation. That is to say, the committee of eight found comfort for the committee of eight. "The best experts in England," one of them called its members, meaning, we suppose, the other seven. It is curious to note that the learned eight did not include either the present or the late Director of the National Gallery; and although Mr. Holmes, Mr. Fry, and Mr. MacColl are all painters of distinction, no Academician figured on the list; nor had any member of the Committee put his knowledge to the stern test of loss and gain, a test that makes the dealer so acute a judge of the Masters. E. M.

THE THIRD OF THE GENTLEMAN-BURGLAR PLAYS:
MR. HARRY NICHOLLS AS BILL AVERY IN "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE," AT THE COMEDY.

Avery is here shown in the character of reformed "crook." He is left alone in a room in a bank, in company with a very considerable sum of money, and is tempted to take some of it.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

OPENING A GREAT COMBINATION SAFE BY THE SENSE OF TOUCH ALONE: A REMARKABLE INCIDENT IN "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE," AT THE COMEDY.

Jimmy Valentine, a famous American "crook," is able to open combination safes by the sense of touch alone. He is here shown, after he has mended his ways, opening the safe in the strong room of the bank in which he is employed, to save a child who has been accidentally locked in it. Used to working professionally in the darkness only, he finds it necessary to have every blind drawn, and to be blindfolded. Before setting to work he gives his finger-tips greater delicacy by sand-papering them. The photograph shows Mr. C. M. Hallard as Red Joclyn (left), and Mr. Gerald Du Maurier as Lee Randall, alias Jimmy Valentine.



MISS PHILLIDA TERSON, DAUGHTER OF MR. FRED TERRY AND MISS JULIA NEILSON, AS VIOLA, MR. FRED TERRY AS SEBASTIAN, AND SIR HERBERT TREE AS MALVOLIO IN "TWELFTH NIGHT," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Miss Terson, who, it will be recalled, made her first appearance on the stage recently in "Henry of Navarre," played Viola in Sir Herbert Tree's revival of "Twelfth Night" the other day with conspicuous success. The occasion gained especial interest from the fact that Sebastian, who, it will be remembered, is supposed to be the double of Viola, was played by her father, Mr. Fred Terry.

MUSIC.

THE use of an orchestra of first-class musicians for purposes of advertisement is distinctly novel, and might, under ordinary circumstances, be open to adverse criticism; but the organisers of the "Festival of Empire," which will be held during May, June, and July at the Crystal Palace, are to be congratulated upon their happy thought. They have sent an orchestra of one hundred players into the provinces, and all the concerts will be associated with the forthcoming entertainment. An inaugural concert was given at the Albert Hall last week under Dr. Cowen's direction.

If there is any excuse to be advanced for the feeling that we are a little ahead of our neighbours, let it avail those of us who listened to Dr. Henry Viotta's "Het Residentie Orkest" at the Queen's Hall last week. The writer, who has heard the orchestra in Holland, was quite certain that it was the equal of any British combination, but the equality was not made manifest when the Hague musicians made their first bow to an English audience, and proceeded to present a programme that had all the advantages of familiarity. The echoes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony are seldom silent for long in the Queen's Hall, the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto and the "Prelude" and "Liebestod" from "Tristan" have no more novelty than a political crisis; nor can the Third "Brandenburg" Concerto of Bach, or even the "Tod und Verklärung" of Dr. Strauss offer a new special claim to be regarded as newly discovered masterpieces. Happily, much of the music named is noble work, and the rest is at least interesting, while the familiarity of the concert-goer with every item on the programme paved the way for a close and critical examination of the playing itself. In general terms it may be said that Dr. Viotta is a master of broad and rich effects; he is not afraid of noise—in fact, he seemed to have rather a kindly feeling for it when the Strauss love-poem was given. On the other hand, we have heard the Beethoven Symphony played less capably in Queen's Hall by one of our own orchestras, and far less sanely interpreted by the conductor. Mme. Léonie Viotta and Miss May Harrison were the soloists, and the concert left an impression that, as far as the fine shades of orchestral playing are concerned, the delicate work that can only be recognised readily when associated with fairly familiar music, "Het Residentie Orkest" has nothing to teach London.

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.
"ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE," AT THE COMEDY; MR. GERALD DU MAURIER AS LEE RANDALL.

M. Kussewitzky, the eminent performer on the double bass, and scarcely less distinguished conductor, has done his best to enlarge the limited circle of British amateurs interested in the music of Alexander Scriabine, the Russian composer and pianist. Last year, M. Kussewitzky presented one of Scriabine's symphonies; last week it was "Un Poème de l'Extase," an expression in music of the joy of untrammelled activity, and not in any way remarkable either for beauty of theme or breadth of treatment.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS.

(AS REPRESENTED BY OUR LEADING PLAYERS.)



No. VII.: IN ONE OF HIS MOST FAMOUS CREATIONS: SIR HERBERT TREE AS FALSTAFF.
IN "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR."

Few, if any, will deny that Falstaff is one of the most notable of Sir Herbert Tree's many notable creations. The actor-knight's presentation of the fat knight of Shakespeare is, indeed, remarkable for its breadth of colour and its general ripeness,

"JUST THINK, HERE IN ROME, WHERE THE WORLD'S CIVILISATION CENTRED."

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 16, 1910.—570

"WHERE THE IMMORTAL ACCENTS GLOW, AND STILL THE ELOQUENT AIR BREATHES—BURNS WITH CICERO!" MR. ROOSEVELT LOOKING DOWN UPON THE FORUM IN ROME
Mr. Roosevelt spent the greater part of four days in Rome. His visit caused even more interest than it would have done otherwise by reason of the abandonment of the proposed reception of the ex-President by the Pope. Mr. Roosevelt did a good deal of sight-seeing. His feeling towards the Eternal City he voiced when he said, "Just think, here in Rome, where the world's civilisation centred."

OF THE 4000 PERUVIANS WHO MAY BE CALLED UPON TO MEET THE 4379 SOLDIERS OF ECUADOR.



TRAINED BY FRANCE: MEN OF THE PERUVIAN ARMY MANŒUVRING.

It is apparently well within the bounds of possibility that the dispute between the two South American Republics of Peru and Ecuador will end in war. It is interesting, therefore, to note the fighting strength of the armies and the navies of the two countries. The Peruvian army contains 4000 officers and men. The army has 20,000 Mauser rifles, 24 Maxims and Gatlings, and 24 light guns. The Peruvian navy consists of six vessels—two 3200-ton cruisers of 24 knots speed, a cruiser of 1700-tons displacement, two transports, one of which is used as a training-ship for boys, and a small steamer used as a transport or dispatch-boat. The army of Ecuador consists of 4379 officers and men. The navy boasts only a torpedo-launch and a transport, manned by some 130 men. The Peruvian army is much better armed than that of Ecuador, and was trained by ten officers and four non-commissioned officers lent by the French Government for the purpose. A frontier question is the cause of dispute. Peru claims a considerable area of almost unexplored and uninhabited territory to the north of the Amazon. This, Ecuador says, belongs to her.

THE GREAT IRRIGATION-WAYS OF MARS: THE NEW CANALS;

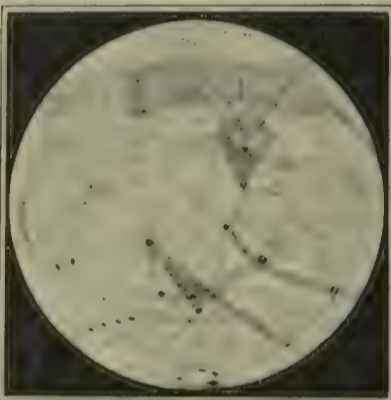
AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWN DURING PROFESSOR LOWELL'S LECTURE AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.



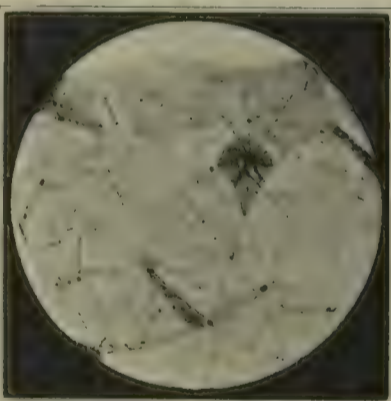
MARS IN 1891.



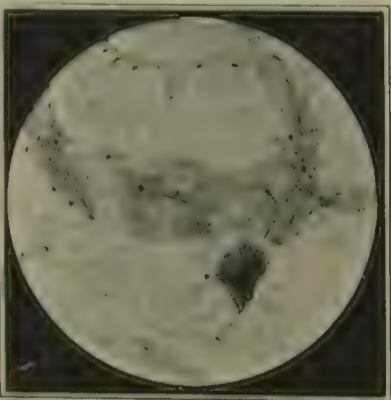
MARS IN 1901.



MARS IN 1903.



MARS IN 1905.



MARS IN 1907.

MAPS OF THE PLANET SHOWING THE CANALS ON MARS BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF THE NEW CANALS.

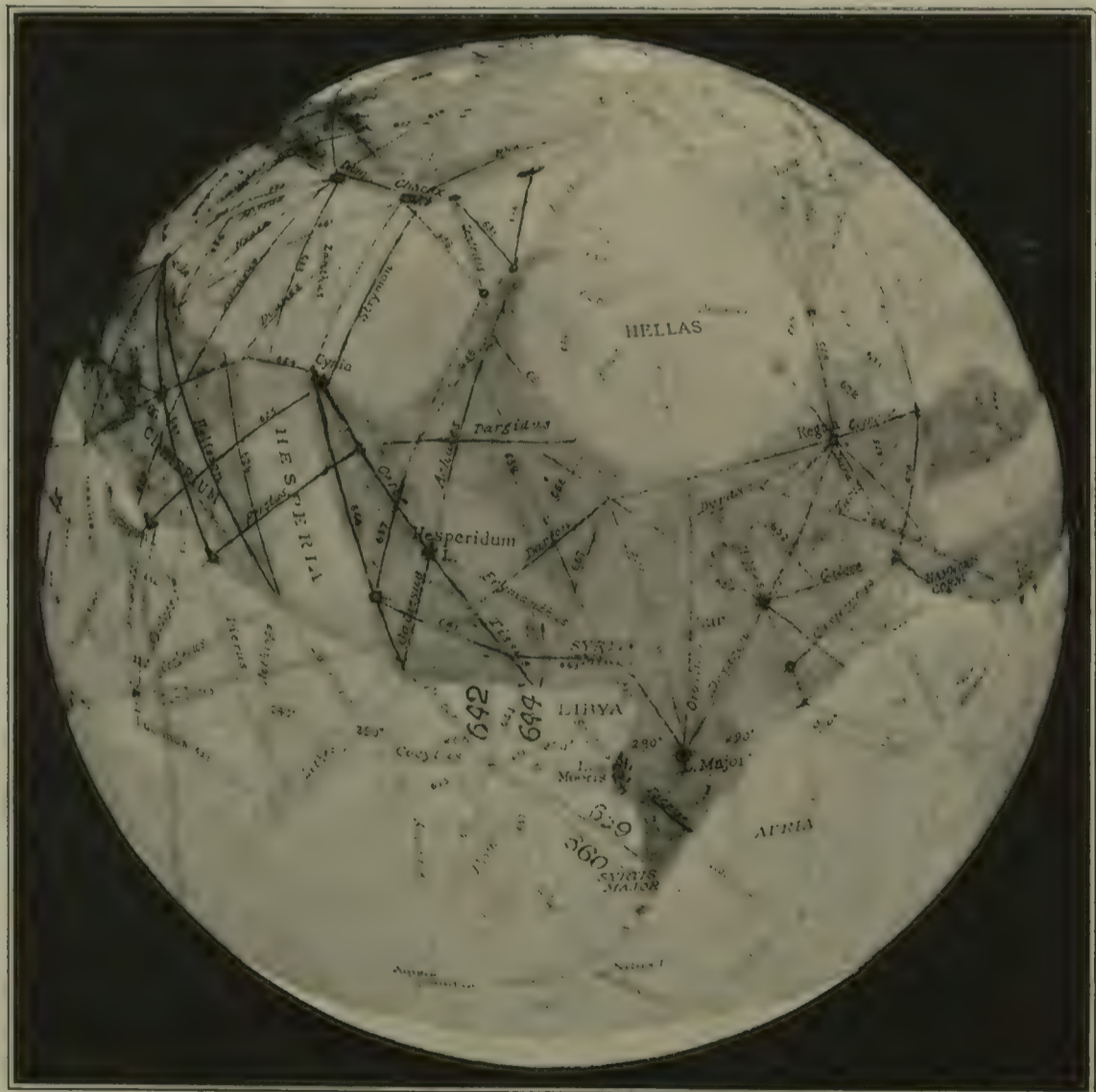


"THE FIRST FROST OF THE SEASON" ON THE PLANET: PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DRAWINGS SHOWING THE PATCH SUDDENLY NOTED IN THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS OF MARS IN NOVEMBER OF LAST YEAR—ON THE LEFT, ONE TAKEN BY PROFESSOR LOWELL ON NOVEMBER 18; ON THE RIGHT, ONE MADE BY MR. E. C. SLIPHER ON NOVEMBER 22.

WITH particular regard to the new canals of Mars, we may quote a few lines from Bulletin No. 45 of the Lowell Observatory: "On September 30, 1909, when the region of the Syrtis Major came round again into view after its periodic hiding of six weeks, due to the unequal rotation periods of the Earth and Mars, two striking canals were at once evident to the east of the Syrtis in places where no canals had

ever previously been seen. Not only was their appearance unprecedented, but the canals themselves were the most conspicuous ones on that part of the disk. . . . With the two main canals were associated several smaller ones, and at least two oases, all previously unseen, while from their interconnection they are all clearly made part of one and the same addition to the general canal system."

[Continued below.]



THE POSITION OF THE NEW CANALS OF MARS DISCOVERED BY PROFESSOR LOWELL: A MAP OF THE PLANET, SHOWING THE NEW CANALS (Nos. 659, 660, 642, AND 644) TO THE EAST OF THE SYRTIS MAJOR.

Professor Lowell's conclusion after much research is that the canals in question are not simply new canals to us, [but new canals to Mars, additional proof that organic life exists on the planet. Photographs of these new canals he exhibited the other day, when giving his most interesting lecture at the Royal Institution. On that occasion he showed, also, photographs of the first frost in the Antarctic regions of Mars in November last, saying, "A patch was suddenly noted in the Antarctic regions of Mars. It was at once photographed. This patch indicated the arrival of the first frost of the season on the planet."

PHOTOGRAPHS COURTEOUSLY SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR PERCIVAL LOWELL.

THE ASTRONOMER WHOSE DISCOVERIES POINT TO ORGANIC LIFE ON MARS.

DRAWN BY ALFRED PRIEST.



DISCOVERER OF MOST OF THE SIX-HUNDRED-AND-NINETY CANALS OF MARS: PROFESSOR PERCIVAL LOWELL.

Professor Lowell, the famous American astronomer, at whose observatory so many remarkable photographs of the planets have been taken, firmly believes that organic life exists on Mars, and has advanced many striking proofs in support of his assertion. Writing in Bulletin No. 45 of the Lowell Observatory, he says of the canals most recently discovered: "The word 'new,' when applied to a celestial phenomenon, may be used in either of two senses. It may mean new to earthly observation—that is, one which has never been seen by human beings before, or, secondly, new in itself, that is, one which has had no previous existence. New canals on Mars in the first sense, though always interesting and at times highly important, are no novelty at Flagstaff, inasmuch as some 550 have been discovered here in the last fifteen years. When Schiaparelli left his great work he had mapped 117 canals; with those detected here since, the number has now risen to 690. To observe, however, a canal new in the second meaning of the word, one, that is, that had never existed anteriorly, and to prove the fact, is an astronomic detection of a different order, and one the significance of which speaks for itself." As we note on the other page dealing with the subject, Professor Lowell has come to the conclusion that the canals most recently discovered are new, not only to us, but to Mars.

WORTH NEARLY TWICE AS MUCH AS THE ROKEBY "VENUS": PICTURES VALUED AT £88,300.

MASTERPIECES THAT FIGURED IN THE GREAT YERKES ART SALE.



1. BOUGHT FOR £25,800: TURNER'S "ROCKETS AND BLUE-LIGHTS"

2. BOUGHT FOR £27,400: FRANS HALS' "PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN"

3. BOUGHT FOR £12,100: TROYON'S "GOING TO MARKET"

4. BOUGHT FOR £16,100: COROT'S "THE FISHERMAN"

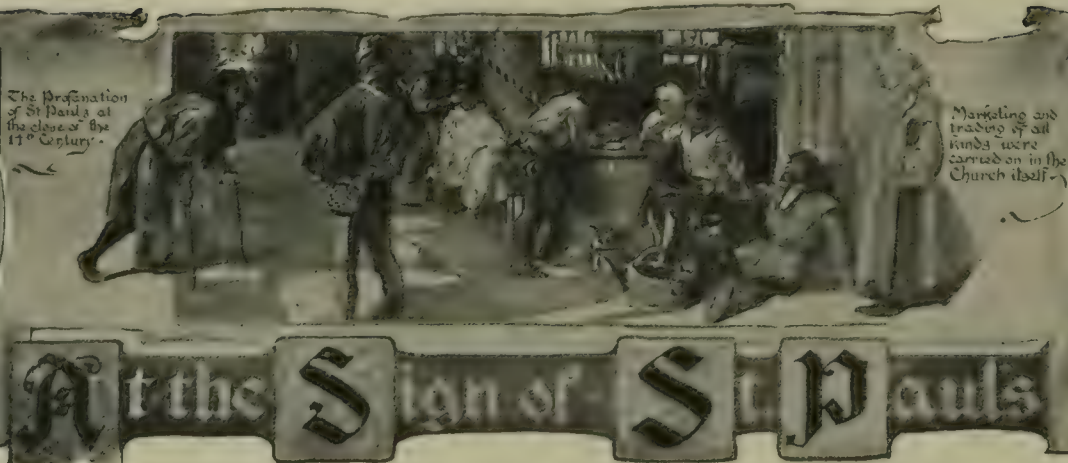
5. BOUGHT FOR £6,900: REMBRANDT'S "PORTRAIT OF JORIS DE COULERY"

The sale by auction of the art treasures of the late Mr. Charles T. Yerkes began at the Mendelssohn Hall, New York, on Tuesday of last week, and was continued on the following days. Some remarkable prices were realised. On the first day the forty-three pictures sold fetched £35,000, including the £4500 given for Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's "Spring" and the £3900 given for Josef Israels' "Fragrant Meal." The Wednesday marked the breaking of several records. Corot's "The Fisherman," bought by Messrs. Duveen, fetched £16,100; the same artist's "Morning," £10,120; Turner's "Rockets and Blue-Lights," bought by Messrs. Duveen, £25,800; the same artist's "Grand Canal" (a Dream of Venice), £12,000; Miller's "The Pig-Killers," £8820; and Troyon's "Going to Market," bought by

Messrs. Duveen, £12,100. The third day yielded, amongst other amounts, £27,400 for Frans Hals' "Portrait of a Woman" (bought by Messrs. Knoedler), the highest price ever paid for a picture at an American auction; £6900 for Rembrandt's "Portrait of Joris de Coulery" (bought by Messrs. Seligmann, of Paris), and £10,300 for the same artist's "Portrait of a Rabbi." The total sum realised by the sale is said to be £406,890. For purposes of comparison, we may recall the fact that the Rokeby "Venus" was purchased for £45,000. The catalogue contained a list of 200 canvases and a number of remarkable Oriental rugs. With regard to our illustrations we are indebted to Messrs. Duveen, Knoedler, and Seligmann.



PROFESSOR C. W. C. OMAN,
Whose new book, "England
Before the Conquest," is being
Published by Messrs. Methuen.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



ANDREW LANG ON
A CHALLENGE TO
SPIRITUALISTS.

A HAUNT OF ANCIENT STRIFE: OXFORD— "THE HOME OF LOST CAUSES."

The Four Lower Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced from
"Oxford: Its Buildings and Gardens," by Ralph Durand, with
thirty-two Drawings in Colour by William A. Wildman; by
Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Grant Richards.
[SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.]



MR. OSCAR BROWNING,
Whose "Memories of Sixty
Years" has been published by
Mr. John Lane.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

ONE of the worst enemies of the pursuit of knowledge is "popular science." Knowledge, exact knowledge in any field, is not to be got by attending lectures and by reading articles in sixpenny magazines. For example, it is open to anyone to say—this being a free country—that there is no possibility of knowing anything about the rarer and more obscure faculties of the human mind and body; it may even be said that there are no such faculties at all.

But when I find a gentleman named William Marriott producing a series of papers headed "On the Edge of the Unknown," in a popular magazine; and when I study his lucubrations, I can safely say that, whether there be an "Unknown" or not, and whether it have an "Edge" or not, it is not likely to be from Mr. Marriott that you will obtain clear knowledge on the subject. According to his editor, "he challenged any of the leading Spiritualists—among them Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir William Crookes—to bring forward a medium who can produce a single phenomenon that will bear the test of searching and intelligent investigation."

Apparently, the "phenomenon" is to be a "physical phenomenon" (such as the movements of objects without contact). If that be what Mr. Marriott means, why should he challenge these two learned

with exceptional skill. But Sir Oliver Lodge, I presume, will not produce her, or any other human being, as a miracle-worker of impeccable character. Mr. Marriott can pay her fee, and investigate her doings. If he does not detect her arts, he will be less successful than the people who investigated her at Cambridge.

Mr. Marriott makes fun (and it is easy to make fun) of Sir Oliver's reports of two occasions on which Mr. Myers, a month after his death, was represented by a medium (unpaid, I think) as "communicating" through her. The "agency" (whatever it was) represented itself as very drowsy and puzzle-headed. I have never been recently dead, myself, but nothing would surprise me less, while unused to new conditions, than to find myself rather chaotic in my conversation. But as the "agency" spoke of itself in terms also applied by a Greek Neoplatonist philosopher to the mental condition of the recently deceased, I reckon that this trait was more like what one would expect from Mr. Myers than from Mr. Marriott, if he had been for a month among the Shades—or, indeed, wherever he might be.

The "agency," when asked, did not remember the Society for Psychical Research, of which Mr. Marriott says that Mr. Myers was secretary. Was he? But in a moment (and Mr. Marriott does not tell this to his readers) the "agency" was talking about the



THE CLASSIC STREET WHOSE EVERY YARD HAS BEEN
SOAKED IN BLOOD: "THE HIGH" AND THE FRONT OF QUEEN'S.
"There is probably not a yard of ground in any part of the classic
High Street between Carfax and St. Mary's . . . that has not at one
time or another been soaked with blood." . . . Fights between 'town'
and 'gown' continued until a few years ago."



FOUNDED BY WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM TO
COUNTERACT WYCLIFFE AND LOLLARD-
ISM: NEW COLLEGE FROM THE GARDEN.

"The mere fact that Wycliffe's ideal of placing the Bible in all men's hands would weaken what may be called the Church's monopoly in spiritual matters, was enough to make him [William of Wykeham] a staunch opponent of Lollardism. With the object of strengthening the hands of the Church he founded New College for the training of men who should uphold its dignity."

Knights? Neither of them, so far as I am aware, keeps in stock mediums warranted to produce physical phenomena. The experiments of Sir William Crookes were made forty years ago, with D. D. Home, now long dead. Sir William published his notes at the time: you may read them and explain them by saying that the great chemist was incapable of conducting "a searching and intelligent investigation," while Mr. Marriott can do so.

As to Sir Oliver Lodge, looking at his book "The Survival of Man," I do not find that he says anything about the "physical phenomena," "materialisations," and other tricks in the dark. The Society for Psychical Research has not, to my knowledge, in thirty years found any claimant of power to produce physical phenomena who has not been detected by members of the Society in vulgar impostures.

Last year the Neapolitan woman, Eusapia Paladino, did bewilder three English observers, two of them conjurers (unprofessional), but their long report was floundered upon by critical members of the Society. As Eusapia is said to have often been detected in cheating, it is possible that, this time, she cheated



A COLLEGE WHERE WYCLIFFE'S DOCTRINES LED TO LAWLESSNESS:
THE ENTRANCE TO THE HALL OF ORIEL.

"Wycliffe's sublime demand for liberty of thought had led to a claim . . . for liberty of shameless action. . . . A Fellow of Oriol . . . was accused of purloining the key of his college so that he might indulge in midnight orgies without the knowledge of the Provost, of striking the Dean, of stabbing another Fellow, and lastly of stealing and pawning manuscripts in his college library. Another Oriol man was accused of inciting a rabble of Bachelors to raid the Hall and carry off the Fellows' dinner, of stealing the library books, and of embezzling funds."



THE COLLEGE WHERE AN ANCIENT
FORM OF RAGGING IS RECORDED:
"MOB QUAD" AT MERTON.

"Each freshman . . . stood in turn on a form and made a speech. If the speech were good, the freshman was rewarded with a cup of 'cawdle'; if mediocre, he was forced to drink cawdle flavoured with salt; if bad, he had not only to drink the nauseous mixture, but also to submit to having his chin 'tucked'—(i.e., rasped by the pointed thumb-nail of the senior student)."

discussions of the editors of the Society concerning certain papers which they had published—and this "off its own bat," and not in answer to questions.

Suppose that the medium were fraudulent, she would scarcely pretend that she did not know of the Society, and then go on to dilate on the discussions of its editors. The "agency" then complained that people were mixing him up with a living namesake who cared for none of these things. "Do they think I want to shine in his glory?" Knowing the circumstances, this question seems to me very like Mr. Myers.

Of course, I am as unlikely as Mr. Marriott or Sir E. Ray Lankester to maintain, at present, that a spirit of a dead man was "communicating." I don't know what was happening, but I do know that a number of very strange and puzzling things have occurred in this business—and that Mr. Marriott leaves them all out of his paper. He says of one test (a perfect failure) "it would have been impossible to explain it away." Sir Oliver, not so credulous, has shown how easily it could be explained away, without the hypothesis of fraudulent collusion.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Sport and General.

THE LIFE GUARDS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE: THE SULTAN OF TURKEY'S NEW BODYGUARD OF NOBLES (HADÉMÉ).



Photo. Barratts.

HIS FIRST OFFICIAL LANDING AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CHINA STATION: ADMIRAL WINSLOE CARRIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HONG-KONG.



Photo. Fischer.

FATALLY INJURED WHILE ATTEMPTING A LANDING FROM THE BALLOON "SCHLESSEN": DR. ABEGG.

The "Schlesien" descended in a high wind at Breslau last week, landed two passengers, and then rose again, with Dr. Abegg, President of the Silesian Aeronautic Society, the pilot, still in the car. The doctor attempted a landing near Tessen, was thrown out of the basket, and was injured so seriously that he died within a few hours.



Photo. G.P.P.

A UNIQUE CHOIR AND ITS CONDUCTOR: THE ONLY SURPLICED LADIES' CHOIR IN ENGLAND.

The choir is composed entirely of ladies, who wear college caps and surplices. It is attached to Basilston Parish Church, the Rector of which acts as conductor. Mr. Carpenter can boast of being a man of very considerable musical ability, and he has a voice whose quality is of great value to his choir.



Photo. Macdonald.

THE BIGGEST BATTLE-SHIP EVER BUILT IN BRITAIN: THE LAUNCH OF OUR THIRTEENTH "DREADNOUGHT," THE "COLOSSUS."

Our newest "Dreadnought," the "Colossus," was successfully launched at Greenock on Saturday last. The christening ceremony was performed by the Countess of Colebrooke. The vessel is of 22,500 tons, and is to be fitted with turbine machinery that will develop 25,000 h.p.



Photo. L.N.A.

CIVIC ENTERPRISE IN NATAL: THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TOWN HALL AT DURBAN, WHICH IS TO BE OPENED DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

The new Town Hall at Durban, which can justly claim to be a magnificent sign of the civic enterprise of Natal, is to be inaugurated, all being well, this month. In addition to the municipal offices, the building will contain, amongst other features, an extensive art gallery, a museum, and a court-house.

SCIENCE



PROFESSOR PERCIVAL LOWELL,
The American Astronomer, who has
made wonderful discoveries about Mars.

Photograph by H.G.P.

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.

SOUR MILK AND
OLD AGE.

SEVERAL readers of this page, among whom I have gratefully to reckon some who have given me valuable suggestions from time to time, have asked me to devote an article to the sour-milk question, which of late days has been attracting a good deal of public attention. I gladly fall in with the suggestion, because it is one which belongs strictly to the domain of science, and presents, besides, several interesting phases and details apart from its relationship to curative medicine. The topic has been prominently brought before the public through certain statements emanating from Dr. Metchnikoff, head of the Pasteur Institute at Paris. He advocates the use of sour milk because it contains lactic acid, and he further tells us that this acid tends to destroy the microbic, or germ flora, of the large intestine or bowel of man. The digestive system at large contains microbes of different species which are normal denizens of the alimentary tract. Indeed, certain phases of digestive action could not be carried out in the absence of these microbes. But in the large intestine there flourishes particularly a microbe known as the *Bacillus coli*. It is harmless to us, and may be deemed a natural tenant of the intestine, in which it is believed to discharge useful functions connected with the ulterior stages of the digestive process.

But Metchnikoff goes further, and asserts that the *Bacillus coli* tends to increase in an inordinate manner. Such a result he regards as due to erroneous diet, which, by the way, seems to

that it is difficult to find any evidence which supports Metchnikoff's view that the *Bacillus coli* in excess in the bowel is the cause of developing old-age changes before their appointed time of appearance. The onset of old age is marked by very definite symp-



DISCOVERER OF THE "ELIXIR OF LONG LIFE":
DR. DOYEN.

Lecturing the other day, the famous French scientist, Dr. Doyen, described an "elixir of long life" of his discovery. He calls it "Mycolysine," because of the fact that it dissolves germs. He argued that if it were feasible to multiply by ten the activity of the phagocytes, the resistance offered to malevolent germs by the human body would be much increased; that, as a consequence, many infectious diseases would disappear, more especially those of the skin, the respiratory organs, and the digestive tubes, and stated that his discovery makes this possible. Phagogenous colloides are the basis of the new "elixir."

toms which do not depend on anything else, ordinarily speaking, save advance of years. The bones lose their animal matter, the arteries tend to calcification, and the living cells to develop fat: yet, as far as I can discover, no evidence worth the name has ever been advanced to show that such changes are hastened by a theoretical excess of the coli-bacillus in the digestive tract. All disease tends to weaken the body. Gout, rheumatism, anemia, and a whole host of ills diminish our store of vitality, and may kill us in definite ways, but they do not end life by making us "physiologically" old before our time. Metchnikoff, it seems to me, has confused weakening of the frame by disease with the onset of premature old age. Herein

NATURAL HISTORY



M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION,
The French Astronomer, who attended
a recent lecture by Prof. Lowell.

Photograph by H.G.P.

lies the weakness of his whole case. At the least, science is justified in asking him for his evidence that a billion or two extra of bacilli in the large intestine are the direct cause of hastened senility. He might as well claim for his sour milk the merits of the rejuvenescent elixir of Faust.

We are on safer ground when we recognise that sour milk is an admirable remedy for many irritable conditions of the digestive organs, ranging from catarrh of the stomach to dysentery onwards. That it may, and probably does, act in checking inordinate increase of the *Bacillus coli* and other microbes of the digestive system is quite a feasible idea; but this action implies increased digestive power and better health; it is not synonymous with staving off the advent of old age. In Scotland buttermilk has long been used as a cure for digestive ailments. Thus it is that empiricism discovers remedies whereof science, later on, shows the meaning and inward nature. Also, in Bulgaria particularly, and in other parts of Eastern Europe, sour milk, or curdled milk, has long been used as a food, and it is added that the virility of the races using it is favoured thereby. The remedy is worth trying, at least, but it is necessary, when used for digestive disorders, that a special diet be taken. Ordinary diet, including meat, must be rejected. Starches and sugars are to be taken, for these foods assist the action of the souring bacilli, whereof the *Bacillus* of Massol is the best known and most relied on to effect the necessary changes in milk. The main aim of treatment is to get the bacilli

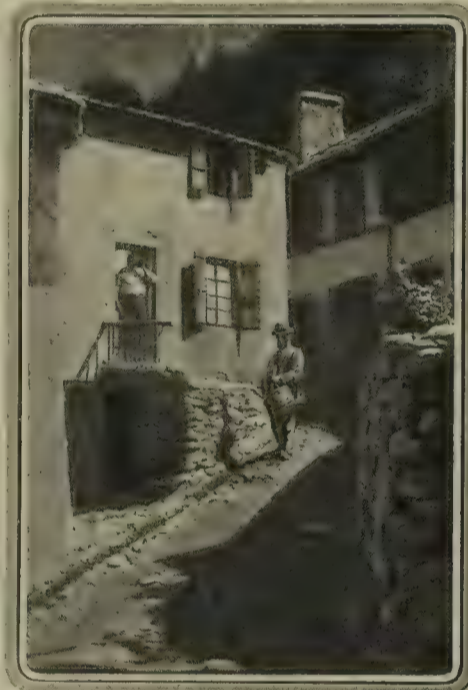


Photo. Farnes and Chateaux.

NOTIFYING THE VINE-GROWERS THAT IT IS TIME TO LIGHT FIRES IN THEIR VINEYARDS: A DRUMMER WARNING THE INHABITANTS THAT ENERGY IS NEEDED IF THEY WISH TO SAVE THEIR CROPS.

Our photograph shows a typical scene in a vine-growing district of France: the drummer, whose business it is to warn the growers of the approach of frost, on his round through the village. His alarm, of course, follows that given by the alarm-thermometer.



Photo. Farnes and Chateaux.

AN ALARM-THERMOMETER: A THERMOMETER THAT GIVES WARNING WHEN THE COLUMN OF MERCURY HAS FALLEN SO MUCH THAT THERE IS A DANGER OF FROST (X); AND ORDINARY THERMOMETERS.

The alarm-thermometer gives warning, by means of a bell, when there is a danger of frost; that is to say, when it is advisable to light fires to raise the temperature in the vineyards, and so to protect the vines from frost, by means of a cloud of smoke.

be represented by the ordinary fare of civilised life. Following up this line of thought, the Paris savant proceeds to argue that an excess of this microbe tends to hasten the changes in our bodies which are characteristic of old age—that, in fact, it is a potent factor in inducing the advent of premature senility. Therefore, the conclusion is reached that, if we desire to ward off the effects of the years' increase, we ought to diminish the germ-flora of the large bowel; and to effect this desirable end, lactic acid has to be used to kill off the over-population of the coli-bacillus. This acid can be obtained most conveniently from sour milk, and this, in a nutshell, is the connection alleged to exist between a sour-milk diet and the attainment of longevity.

Now, by way of criticism, I may say first of all



Photo. Farnes and Chateaux.

MAN-CREATED CLOUDS: FIRES IN A VINEYARD SENDING UP THEIR SMOKE TO RAISE THE TEMPERATURE, AND SO PROTECT THE VINES FROM FROST.

It will be recalled that in one of our issues of October of last year we illustrated the heating of a Colorado orchard by means of 300,000 oil and coal fires, as a successful attempt to save the crops from Jack Frost. We now illustrate the protecting of vineyards in France in much the same manner. So soon as the alarm has been given by the special thermometer, and by the drummer parading the district, wet straw and damp grass are lit in the vineyards. The heat the fires give out and the cloud of smoke raise the temperature considerably, and often ensure a good crop where otherwise none might be expected.

to pass from the stomach and to affect the action in the intestine.

The most practical method is to use the tablets of Sauerin, which are prepared from the Massol bacillus. Thus two or three tablets may be taken in half a tumblerful of milk, thrice daily, or, if the food consists of starchy or sugary matter, the tablets may be taken after meals. Otherwise they are used when added to milk to develop it into the sour form, a matter of no great difficulty when the proper apparatus is used. The method is worth a trial in cases of disordered digestion. At the least, it can produce no harmful effects. Probably the lactic acid acts in the way suggested, but it is something gained to relieve a weary stomach of its stereotyped labours and to give it rest.—ANDREW WILSON,

ORIGINS OF THE ENGLISH STAGE.—No. VIII.

THE THEATRE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.



"MACBETH" PLAYED IN THE COSTUMES OF 1763: GARRICK AND MRS. PRITCHARD AS MACBETH AND LADY MACBETH, IN THE DAGGER SCENE.

Describing his drawing, our artist says: "Utter disregard for archæology at the period illustrated allowed actors and actresses to appear in historical parts dressed according to the fashion of the day. The stage is empty of spectators, which points to a date after 1762, when Garrick did away with the intolerable nuisance. Although footlights had been used before (as shown in prints of 1673 and 1749), Garrick is credited with having brought back the innovation from Paris in 1765. The rule until that date at Drury Lane, as in other theatres, was to make use of chandeliers with tallow candles which were lowered between the acts for snuffing. There were six of these chandeliers with twelve candles each over the stage. Sconces placed around the galleries helped to throw a little more brilliancy about; but, on the whole, one may judge that, despite these arrangements, the house was but dimly lighted. On dismissing the Lords from the stage, Garrick fenced off part of the pit to give them accommodation. This is the first idea of the stalls. The orchestra was isolated from the spectators by a spiked fence, on the spikes of which playbills, fans, etc., were displayed. Two soldiers stood one at each end of the proscenium. The action may be placed in 1763 (prior to the retirement of Mrs. Pritchard in 1768). The group is adapted from the engraving after the painting by Zoffany."

THE SPORTING SIDE OF THE LAW AND OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BAR POINT-TO-POINTS AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RACE, AT EPPING.



1. TAKING A FENCE: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COURSE AT GARDNER'S FARM, EPPING, DURING A RACE, SHOWING THE "STANDS."
2. A SPECTATOR AND A COMPETITOR: LORD ROSEBURY AND HIS SON, MR. NEIL PRIMROSE.
3. THE JUDGES: THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM.

4. ONE OF THE "YOUNGEST" OF OUR M.P.'S AS A SPECTATOR: LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.
5. TAKING THE JUMP BEFORE THAT AT WHICH HIS HORSE FELL AND THREW HIM: THE LATE RT. HON. JAMES TOMKINSON, M.P.
6. AFTER THE ACCIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RACE THAT ENDED FATALLY: CARRYING MR. TOMKINSON OFF THE COURSE.

7. TWO LIGHT-WEIGHTS: VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH (LEFT) AND COLONEL W. HALL WALKER, FIRST OF THE LIGHT-WEIGHTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RACE.
8. BEFORE THE START FOR HIS LAST RACE: THE LATE RT. HON. JAMES TOMKINSON, WHO WAS FATALLY INJURED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RACE, ON "MAY DAY."
9. A HEAVY-WEIGHT AND A LIGHT-WEIGHT: MR. G. R. LANE-FOX, FIRST OF THE HEAVY-WEIGHTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RACE, AND SIR SAMUEL SCOTT.

The Bar Point-to-Points and the House of Commons Race were held on Saturday last, at Gardner's Farm, Epping. In the House of Commons race, Mr James Tomkinson's mare May Day fell two fences from the finish and threw her rider on to his head. The injuries he received were such that he died on the following day.

Photographs by Dixon, Topical, Illustrations Bureau, Sport and General, and Others.

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.

"Sanatogen seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Mr. Arnold Bennett

—the talented Novelist: "The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

Dr. C. W. Saleeby

—the well-known Medical Author: "Sanatogen is a true tonic and nerve-food."

Madame Sarah Grand

—the gifted Authoress: "Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do."

Mr. W. Rhodes

—the famous Cricketer: "I have found Sanatogen a splendid tonic."

Mr. Eden Phillpotts

—the well-known Writer: "I can give Sanatogen high praise from personal experience."

Mr. Albert Stanley, M.P.

"Several members of my family have used Sanatogen with very admirable result."

The Rev. R. Brook Lander

—Bishop of the Free Church of England: "I have derived great benefit from Sanatogen."

Mr. Alfred Wilson Barrett

—the popular Writer: "I have taken Sanatogen with great benefit."

The Emperor of Austria's Physician

—Dr. Kerk: "I have been using Sanatogen for years with splendid results, and recommend it continually and everywhere, because I am thoroughly convinced that it is an excellent tonic-food."

Dr. Andrew Wilson

—the distinguished Scientist: "I have found the ideal tonic and restorative in Sanatogen."

Mr. P. Perrin

—the popular Cricketer: "I have derived great benefit from Sanatogen."

Mr. F. Spenlove Spenlove, R.I., F.R.G.S.

"I had been suffering with neuritis, and Sanatogen has quite overthrown the trouble."

Mr. H. S. Staveley-Hill, M.P.

"I find Sanatogen a most excellent tonic and restorative after hard work."

Mr. Cyril Maude

—the versatile Actor: "I have found Sanatogen quite wonderful."

Mr. Austin Brereton

—the well-known Author: "I have found Sanatogen of very great value."

Mr. E. F. Benson

—the well-known Author: "I have tried Sanatogen and believe it to be an excellent tonic."

Mr. Walter Crane

—the Authority on Decorative Art: "I have certainly found Sanatogen beneficial in its effects."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

The King of Saxony's Physician

—Professor Tillmanns: "I am, and always shall be, a great admirer of Sanatogen."

Lord Edward Churchill

"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

The King's Physician

—Dr. E. Ott: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years with excellent results, notably in cases of convalescents when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions and to improve the circulation of the blood."

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P.

"I believe Sanatogen to be a most excellent food."

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones

—the famous Dramatist: "I have taken Sanatogen when run down, and with excellent results."

The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.

"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

The Rev. Father Vaughan

"Sanatogen promises when you are run down to pick you up. It does so."

Sir William Bull, M.P.

"I consider Sanatogen is of decided value."

Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A.

"I have given Sanatogen to a relative, who says she derived great benefit from it."

Mr. Cosmo Hamilton

—the well-known Playwright: "I have used Sanatogen with very admirable effect."

Mr. J. T. Tyldesley

—the popular Cricketer: "I have taken Sanatogen with excellent results."

Mr. Landon Ronald

—the well-known Composer and Conductor: "Sanatogen has helped me to get through extremely arduous work."

Mr. Armiger Barclay

—the distinguished Author: "Your valuable preparation possesses remarkable recuperative properties."

Mr. J. Sharp

—the famous Cricketer: "Sanatogen brings back that feeling of freshness so necessary at any athletic game."

The King of Italy's Physician

—Dr. Quinco: "I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in the case of weakly children, and in convalescents after long illness. I consider the preparation a most excellent tonic-food."

The Physician to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg

—Dr. Florschütz: "I have repeatedly proved the value of Sanatogen; recently in the case of a very anæmic and nervous woman, it entirely cured her within a few weeks."

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower

—the Sculptor and Historian: "Sanatogen has cured me of all gouty trouble."

Mr. Sidney Grundy

—the celebrated Dramatist: "Sanatogen is an excellent food."

Maxwell Gray

—the famous Writer: "I have found Sanatogen helpful in nervous weakness."

Lady Bancroft

—of Historic fame: "Lady Bancroft finds Sanatogen most excellent."

Sir Luke White, M.P.

"There follows from Sanatogen's use a distinct restorative effect."

Mr. W. L. Courtney, LL.D.

—the famous Critic: "Sanatogen is an ideal food for brain workers."

Mr. C. B. Fry

—the famous Athlete: "Sanatogen is an excellent tonic-food."

Madame Clara Butt

—the famous Contralto: "Sanatogen certainly has proved one of the best restoratives I know of."

Fifty Famous People who praise SANATOGEN

What overwhelming evidence, what irresistible proof of Sanatogen's power, is this selection of testimonials from celebrities!

Here are fifty of the most famous men and women of to-day who have taken Sanatogen—some under the doctor's orders, others upon the advice of friends who have themselves benefited by the preparation. The result, in every case, was the same: Sanatogen restored them to health and they wrote of their own free will to record the fact.

It is unthinkable that so many of the keenest intellects of the age—men like Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Sir William Bull, M.P., Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C.,—should be mistaken upon a matter of such vital importance as their own bodily health.

It is equally unthinkable that they would lend the authority of their names to a public recommendation of the article unless they were fully satisfied as to its remarkable efficacy.

Read what they have written and resolve to follow their example: for there can be no doubt that what Sanatogen has done for them it will also do for you.

But do not imagine that these eminent persons alone are advocates of Sanatogen.

Their letters are only the apex, so to speak, of a vast pyramid which is constantly being enlarged;

for thousands of less eminent sufferers—both in the United Kingdom and in all parts of the civilised world—have written of Sanatogen in equally enthusiastic terms.

And what, it may be asked, is the basis of this pyramid—the unshakable foundation upon which all else rests? The answer may be given in these six words: **THE SUPPORT OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.**

Sanatogen is endorsed by no less than ten thousand doctors who have written in its praise; their letters and reports are filed for your inspection at the company's office.

Remember, therefore, that when you take Sanatogen you are not experimenting with a secret preparation, unrecognised by the Medical faculty, but with one whose constituents are known and approved by every physician, every chemist, and every scientist.

Among the diseases and conditions for which Sanatogen is indicated are nervous debility and breakdown, weakened and disordered nerves, brain fag, insomnia, loss of memory, disordered digestion and dyspepsia, anæmia, loss of weight, loss of vitality and strength, as well as consumption and after all wasting illnesses.

Of all chemists, 1/9 to 9/6. A free Descriptive Booklet will be sent on receipt of a postcard addressed to the Sanatogen Co., 12, Chenies St., London, W.C.

The Nerve Restorative Crowned with Laurels by the Medical Profession

Professor Tobold, M.D.

"My experience points to the fact that patients suffering from nervous exhaustion after Influenza, a common occurrence, and Neurasthenia, by using Sanatogen in a comparatively short time regain strength and vitality."

Lady Henry Somerset

"I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

Mr. Hall Caine

—the celebrated Author: "Sanatogen, as a tonic nerve-food, has on more than one occasion done me good."

Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc.

—Public Analyst, Dublin, etc.: "Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing a large amount of phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve-food."

Mr. Ben Davies

—the celebrated Tenor: "The fact that I feel as fit as ever is, I am sure, due only to Sanatogen."

Mr. Max Pemberton

—the famous Author: "I would not be without Sanatogen under any circumstances."

The Czar of Russia's Physician

—Dr. Ferehmin: "My daughter who was very nervous and anæmic has been greatly benefited by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."



LADIES' PAGE.

IT is impossible to say nowadays that women are not interested in politics. The Lord Great Chamberlain has been compelled to call the attention of a House of Lords Committee that arranges such details to the overwhelming pressure on the Peers' Gallery in that House when debates of any interest are anticipated. When the Budget was rejected, for instance, many titled women and their unmarried daughters (who alone have the entrée to the Gallery) stood in the lobby to secure admission, prior to the opening of the doors, for more hours than Elia and Bridget used to wait in order to get into the gallery of the theatre. The crush of Peers' was so overwhelming that many were obliged to go away, and of those who gained admittance, a considerable number either knelt or sat on the ground for hours, the seats being all filled. It is now proposed that the Peers shall be called upon to ballot for places for their wives and daughters, and also that only one daughter of a Peer, or of a Peeress in her own right, shall be entitled to attend any debate. Is it possible, then, to deny that the twentieth-century lady is very keenly interested in the affairs of her country?

Spring, amongst its many delights, brings us the advantage of increased choice and abundance of vegetables. It is not yet the hour of the truly economical housekeeper, but for the large class of people who can indulge in moderate extravagance there is already abundance. The salmon may be accompanied with really cheap cucumbers of the finest kind, for there is a good supply of first-rate hot-house grown ones at fourpence to sixpence each. Asparagus, the monarch of spring vegetables, is still expensive, but it is so beneficial to the constitution in spring that a few shillings are better spent upon a delicious dish of it than upon the possible alternative, "nasty doctor's stuff" to "clear the blood." The Argenteuil asparagus, the massive sticks tied up with ribbons like a christening baby, is still priced at a guinea a bundle, but the smaller varieties are equally useful, and nearly as delicious, and are now to be bought at more moderate rates. The kinds that are too small to be satisfactorily served alone with sauce at table can be used to make admirable soup, and also to form the flavouring element in various ragouts.

The delicate meats of spring, lamb and veal, are those that should be chosen to stew with asparagus, for the stronger juices of beef or mutton overpower the flavour of the vegetable. Sea-kale is cheap, and very nice at present. Salad vegetables, especially the cabbage-lettuce from the South of France, are in perfection, and can be seen without the aid of a microscope; and French beans and green peas, chicory, celeriac, and early spring cabbages are all to be had. Forced English strawberries are by no means impossible in price. Now, can we not make out a delicious



A SMART AND SIMPLE GOWN.

This neat tailor-made spring costume is in shepherd's plaid tweed, with trimmings of black satin.

list: Asparagus soup, salmon with cucumber, roast lamb and sea-kale, lettuce salad, and strawberries? And every week brings these and other dainties within the reach of a larger number of purses. It is necessary for the housewife to notice and plan to avoid our deadly table monotony, and to take advantage of early supplies as they become available.

While tailor-made dresses are wider and more shapely this spring, the unmitigated "tube" being partially *démodé*, and soon to be entirely so, many of the smarter gowns, on the other hand, are growing tighter than before below the knees. Some of the new models are coming to view from Paris with such restrictive bands or rows of gathers, such tie-ups and knotted bits, that a shuffle must be simply the only means of progression in such frocks. It is not necessary to adopt such extremes; if the tunic alone be allowed to display drapings and ties and rows of gathers, the effect of narrow skirts can be obtained while the underskirt allows of adequate width for practical use. An under-dress of soft cachemire-de-soie draped over with a tunic of mousseline or Ninon may have the tunic draped, or caught in under motifs, or even gauged round, in the most unexpected places, while the underskirt is full enough for easy walking and sitting down. Most of the very narrow skirts are also short—really short, letting the feet be completely in view—cut off almost to the ankles. This lacks dignity, and destroys grace except for the very slim and tall. A plump, short woman in a narrow skirt only reaching to her ankles, and pressed tightly round a little below her knees—looking, in fact, as if she had been tied up in her skirts for an immediate trip on an air-ship—is a ludicrous sight!

Collar-bands are absent from many of the new gowns. This, again, is a mode not flattering to many women. Those with very long, thin necks are not best suited by the absence of a collar around the throat; and the hard line of the dress top, perhaps surrounded with passementerie, or perhaps finished off with a narrow tucker of net or lace, or even a deep falling collar or frill on the shoulders, is often not really favourable to even the young. The first token of advancing time's cruel work on beauty is seen displayed most harshly between the chin and the pit of the throat; a double chin, a scraggy droop, a line of slightly discoloured skin, alas! how often one of these defects will appear quite early in life! In evening dress it is all mitigated; there is artificial light, and the kindly aid of the powder that is then suitably used; the wide collar of jewels encircling the throat lends kindly aid; but to cut down the dress and leave the neck bare in the daytime is a risky experiment. Still, here it is, the unkindly fashion! A deep full-frill of white silk muslin or fine batiste, a turndown collar of Irish lace, a band of embroidery or a tucker of net drawn up with ribbon, are some of the methods of finishing the top of the corsage with no collar-band. Many new gowns have sleeves only just turning the elbow. FILOMENA.



Beauty is a manifestation of health; bad teeth spoil both. All physicians urge the vital importance of keeping the oral cavity purified of harmful germs, but pastes and powders are obviously useless for this purpose. They may cleanse such parts of the teeth as are within the range of the tooth-brush; beyond this they are

ineffectual. The foremost authorities on dental science insist that the only dentifrice that can be regarded as adequate is a liquid antiseptic that shall penetrate into the numerous interstices of the teeth and mouth. Such a dentifrice is Odol, which, entering the holes and corners where lurk the injurious bacterial organisms, destroys and

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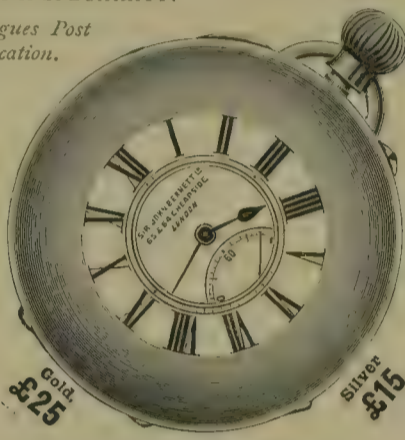
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LITERATURE.

"Oxford: Its Buildings and Gardens."*(Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)*

youthful." Thus Mr. Ralph Durand in "Oxford: Its Buildings and Gardens" (E. Grant Richards). Perhaps the writer had in his mind Mr. Andrew Lang's delightful note: "There is no question more common or less welcome than—'What are you doing to your tower, or to your chapel?' Nobody ever knows, but there is always something, and working men for ever sit, and drink beer, upon the venerable roofs." So, considering the mutability of Oxford's masonry, Mr. Durand seeks chiefly in her gardens for a *genius loci* in sympathy with "the immortal minds that rested and took their pleasure there." He writes for an artist who has principally concerned himself with garden views, but he has not altogether lost sight of the wood in the trees. For he has contrived to give a very good and very pleasant account of Oxford history, her palaces, her curious customs, her struggles, defeats, and victories. His book is ampler than Mr. Lang's, but it runs on very similar lines—it could hardly escape that; for Mr. Lang did the thing once and for all in his inimitable series of short studies. To him, as to others, Mr. Durand acknowledges indebtedness. If Mr. Durand is a little lacking in that dry light beloved of modern historians, when he indulges in his flight on Addison and Lovelace at Magdalen and Worcester, he is very "sound" on mediæval student life. "To realise the chaos and riot that prevailed in mediæval Oxford, one must imagine a town of

which half the inhabitants are boys between the ages of ten and twenty, practically their own masters . . . who can make nuisances of themselves generally without fear of parental or magisterial whackings." All through the book the spirit of Oxford has been very well caught, both by the author and the artist, Mr. William A. Wildman. Many of his drawings are admirable. It

surprised by any passage of the five hundred pages of this admirable book, unless it is in that letter where the artist breaks off to exclaim, "Vive toujours Homère, Gluck, Mozart, Raphaël, Poussin, et la belle Pasta!" Ingres' enthusiasms were the strong, workaday, well-defined enthusiasms of one who admired and wrote and painted with the same intention in 1804 as in 1862,

and we had hardly thought to catch him with his cap in the air. Never, however, does he allow his love of his heroes to run cold, and his devotion for his musicians is always lively: "My wife is, above all things, 'Beethoven-iste,'" he writes, but for himself Haydn seems generally to have been the master of masters. Raphael, of course, was his painter. The chief interest of the book lies in the picture it gives of a man's absorption in his art and in himself as an artist. We do not find the painters of to-day taking themselves so seriously, and if they have their careers as much at heart as Ingres had his, they are at pains to disguise the fact. They will dine out, and be content to pass for men of the world; Ingres would have had an indigestion, and complained of it in the next day's letter, if anybody he met had not known him and addressed him as a painter of histories. He had his artistic creed—he proclaimed it; and the world, to him, was divided into two camps, the one accepting it and the other rejecting it.



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The Europeanising of Japan has caused most of the old bridges to be rebuilt in the English style. An exception is the famous old bridge over the Iwakuni River, a portion of which has been reproduced for the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush.

is a pity, however, that his colour-printer should occasionally have rioted in very raw greens.

Ingres. The work, and in the work the character, of Ingres is so explicit and consistent that we look for no unexpected details of the master-draughtsman in M. Boyer d'Agen's "Ingres, d'après une Correspondance Inédite" (Daragon, Paris). Nor are we

We search in vain in his letters for any indication that he himself appreciated the extraordinary value of his drawings or knew that the genius flowing from his pencil died frozen on his brush. We hear, on the other hand, that when a visitor asked at his door for the man who drew little portraits, he was shut out with the reply, "This is a painter's house." The illustrations are plentiful.



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PEARS.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

A NEW VIOLA AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

THE feature of the past week at His Majesty's was the discovery of a young Shakespearean actress of promise. "Twelfth Night" was revived in the course of the Shakespeare Festival, and Miss Phillida Terson appeared as Viola to the Sebastian of her father, Mr. Fred Terry, and the Malvolio of Sir Herbert Tree. To say that a girl of seventeen exhausted the possibilities of poetry and romantic feeling in a part so compact of both as is Viola would be doing Miss Terson the worst sort of service. She has much to learn still, and, of course, she has plenty of time for experience. What is important for her is that she has got the foundation on which to build. What may be said without flattery about her Viola is that all that the charm and bright energy and dreamy tenderness of youth could bring to the interpretation of the character she brought, along with hereditary qualifications for the stage and a careful training. Her gestures are graceful, she has self-possession and intelligence, she uses her voice both in speaking and singing tellingly, she delivers such a speech as "She never told her love," with a nice sense of elocutionary effect, and she reveals in some of her business a pretty sense of humour. It seems as if we might hope great things of her career. The last time, surely, that Mr. Fred Terry acted as Sebastian was twenty odd years ago to the Viola of his sister Ellen: the rôle is child's play to him nowadays. Sir Herbert Tree, whose Malvolio is one of his ripest studies in comedy, showed all an artist's generous enthusiasm in the success of his brother-manager's daughter, and took pride in a post-curtain speech in having given her her opportunity.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

Bournemouth evidently intends to celebrate its first centenary on a magnificent scale. The Fêtes will last from July 6 to July 20. The chief interest, of course, centres in the first International Aviation meeting in the British Isles, while the Motor-Car Battle of Flowers will also prove a great attraction. The Lord Mayor of London, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs, will take part in it in full state, and the Lady Mayoress will present the prizes. Another popular event will be

the motor gymkhana. In the motor-boat regatta six of the fastest boats afloat will compete, and at least a dozen craft of the cruiser class. To organise the carnivals, the Bournemouth people have engaged experts from Nice, and have secured the "Char Chantecler,"

while among the artists to appear are Mme. Melba, Mme. Clara Butt, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, Mischa Elman, Backhaus, and Zimbalist.

Messrs. Pears, the well-known soap-makers, recently made offers to the Postmaster-General and the Registrar-General, designed partly to relieve the Budget difficulties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and partly as an ingenious advertisement. The proposal to the Postmaster-General was that, in return for a contribution by Messrs. Pears, the name "Pears" should be used to obliterate the stamps on all letters posted. The offer to the Registrar-General was that, on similar terms, Messrs. Pears should defray the cost of paper and printing in connection with the forthcoming Census. Neither of these proposals, however, was accepted by the authorities in question, that made to the Registrar-General having been referred by him to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Motorists feel the pinch caused by the high price of rubber in the increased cost of motor-tyres. They will therefore be interested to hear that there has recently been perfected a compound, named "Almagam," which, when mixed with raw rubber and the usual vulcanising pigments, will, it is claimed, not only lessen considerably the cost of production, but act as a preservative, and increase the elastic qualities of manufactured rubber. The company who own "Almagam" are offering, through the sole agents—the New Motor and General Rubber Company, Ltd., 374, Euston Road—to retread sound second-hand motor-tyre covers with plain round treads at half the usual prices.

In a recent number of the *British Medical Journal*, it was stated, in the course of an article on dietetics, that "the importance of administering phosphorus in a form suitable for assimilation has long been recognised. . . . In this connection, attention has been drawn to Plasmon as a source of phosphorus. Plasmon, as is well known, is a preparation of the casein of milk containing rather over 80 per cent. of pure protein, but its considerable content of phosphorus in the form of combination in which this exists in milk is perhaps less generally recognised. . . . Plasmon cocoa, which yields a beverage of much greater nutritive value than ordinary cocoa, was found to contain phosphorus equivalent to 2.32 per cent. of P_2O_5 ."



Photo. Bolak.

GOLFERS ATTEMPT TO SAVE THEIR BLAZING CLUB-HOUSE: THE SCENE AT THE RECENT FIRE AT ALDEBURGH GOLF CLUB.

In spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the members, the fine club-house on the Aldeburgh golf links was completely destroyed by fire a few days ago. Among those who climbed on to the roof in an endeavour to check the flames was a son of Dr. Garrett Anderson, Aldeburgh's Lady Mayor.

which obtained the first prize at the Nice Carnival. Other events include a naval and military tournament, International athletic sports, and a grand "Young England" Day. Several famous bands have been engaged,

nised. . . . Plasmon cocoa, which yields a beverage of much greater nutritive value than ordinary cocoa, was found to contain phosphorus equivalent to 2.32 per cent. of P_2O_5 ."

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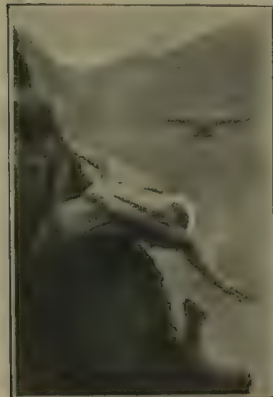
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Should the tyre unfortunately receive irretrievable damage, or the wheel itself become injured beyond

tyre or wheel is a much simpler and pleasanter job than mending a puncture by the roadside. Although it is obviously unnecessary to carry all accessories on a journey, yet there are many, such as tyre and rim paint, which should be at hand in private garages.

Ten years have passed away since the Automobile Club of that day, the Royal Automobile Club of the present, organised a thousand-miles tour, starting from London and visiting the chief towns in the country as far north as Edinburgh. So long ago the Club felt that the country at large required a practical demonstration that the motor-car was even then a real live vehicle, and had come to stay. A very motley array of cars left Whitehall Place

those who took part in the tour, or as many of them as possible, shall, on April 22, celebrate the tenth anniversary by a converging run on a town then included in the itinerary.

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hope of repair, there is in one case the ingenious and immediately detachable Dunlop rim, or in the other the detachable wheel carried on the footboard. To change

brought the practicality of motoring home to large numbers of people can hardly be realised to-day. The Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, K.C., proposes that



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in the early morning of April 23, 1900, a large majority of them being imported, although a Napier driven by Mr. S. F. Edge was included. In parts the trip became a progress, general holidays being granted, and whole populations turning out to watch the cars go through. The effect of that tour and the manner in which it

experience can make it better, I am not surprised to learn of further developments in this remarkable chassis. In the new 15-h.p. Napier, the h.t. Bosch magneto is set across the front of the engine, so placing it in an eminently accessible position, while thermo-syphon water-circulation has been substituted for the pump. The lubrication is as before, oil being pumped, under pressure, to the bearings and sprayed to the meshing of the distribution-wheels. The clutch has been re-designed, and now consists of a series of phosphor-bronze and steel discs, provided with an ingenious device to compensate the expansion and contraction of the steel members. The tubular back-axle casings are formed and drilled out of the solid steel bar—a very fine job. Good as the 1909 15-h.p. Napier was, its descendant of 1910 is still a step forward.

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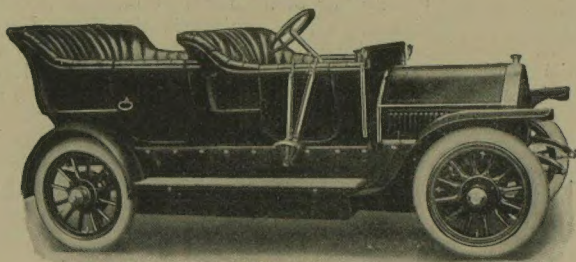
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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

REV. R. BEE (Melton Mowbray).—We are much obliged for your problem. We must point out, however, that only the extreme hypothesis of a promoted Pawn can account for White's Bishop at R 8th.

HEFEWARD.—We did not keep the diagram, but undoubtedly there was the move of Pawn open to Black. The explanation of the superfluous Pawns is a simple one, that will be given presently.

H. D. O'BRYEN (Battersea).—Anything from you is welcome, and we hope to find it quite sound.

G. P. D. (Damascus) and F. ROBINSON.—Thanks for problems.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. GIBBS and MACDONALD.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	26. Q takes P	B to Kt 3rd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	27. Q to Q 4th	B takes R
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	28. Q takes B	K R to K sq
4. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	29. R to Q sq	R to Q 3rd
5. P to K 3rd	P takes P	30. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	Q takes B	31. P to R 5th	R (K sq) to Q sq
7. R to B sq	Kt (Q 4) to Kt 3	32. Q to K 4th	P to Kt 3rd
8. B to Q 3rd	P to K 4th	33. Kt to K 5th	P takes P
9. B takes P	P to B 5th	34. B to Kt sq	Q to Kt 2nd
10. B takes B	Kt to B 4th	35. Q takes P	R to K B 3rd
11. Castles	Kt (Q 4) to Kt 3	36. Q to K 4th	R (Q sq) to Q 3
12. B to Q 3rd	P to K 4th	37. R to Q 3rd	Kt to B sq
13. R to K sq	P to K B 4th	38. R to Kt 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd
14. P to K 4th	Kt to B 5th	39. Kt to Kt 6 (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
15. P to Q 5th	B to Kt 4th	40. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
16. B to Kt sq	Kt (B 4) to Q 2	41. R to Kt 8th	K to B 2nd
17. P to Kt 4th	Q R to Q sq		
18. P to Q R 3rd	K to R sq		
19. B to R 2nd			
20. Q to K 2nd			

This involves White in disaster, and ought to have cost him the game.

By a series of weak moves, of which this is the beginning, Black throws away all his advantage.

29. R to Q sq
30. P to K R 4th
31. P to R 5th
32. Q to K 4th
33. Kt to K 5th
34. B to Kt sq
35. Q takes P
36. Q to K 4th
37. R to Q 3rd
38. R to Kt 3rd
39. Kt to Kt 6 (ch)
40. Kt to K 7th (ch)
41. R to Kt 8th

White has pluckily pulled the game out of the fire, but it was not an unassisted performance.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3437.—BY T. KING-PARKS.

WHITE.

1. R to R 4th
2. R to Kt 4th (ch)
3. Kt mates

If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. Kt (at Kt 6th) to K 7th (ch), 2. K moves, 3. B mates.

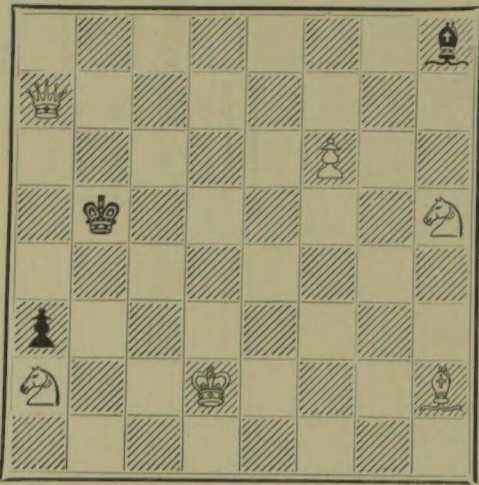
BLACK.

- K takes Kt
- K moves

PROBLEM NO. 3440.—BY E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

(Dedicated to T. King-Parks.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3432 received from C. A. M. (Penang) and F. R. H. (Natal); of No. 3434 from Henry A. Seller (Denver) and J. W. Beatty (Toronto); of No. 3435 from Henry Seller, J. W. Beatty, G. P. D. (Damascus), and F. Robinson; of No. 3436 from J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), C. Field (Athol, Mass.), and J. Thurnham; of No. 3437 from J. Isaacson (Liverpool), J. Thurnham (Tollington Park), T. Roberts (Hackney), F. R. Gittins (Small Heath), J. D. Tucker, W. Lillie (Marple), Albert Wolff

(Sutton), R. Bee (Melton Mowbray), T. Sherwin (Hanley), C. Farr (Camberwell), S. Davis (Leicester), J. W. H. (Winton), F. Wills, and J. W. Atkinson Wood.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3438 received from Major Buckley (Instow), E. J. Winter-Wood, Albert Wolff, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), L. Schlu (Vienna), J. Cohn (Berlin), C. Barretto (Madrid), J. D. Tucker, J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), C. J. Fisher (Eye), J. Isaacson, R. Worters (Canterbury), J. W. Atkinson Wood (Manchester), Sorrento, Richard Murphy (Wexford), W. Lillie, T. Turner (Brixton), C. Burnett, R. C. Widdicombe (Saltash), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), G. Bakker (Rotterdam), R. M. Theobald (Lee), T. K. Douglas (Scone), T. Roberts, W. H. A. Whitworth (Holt), T. Sherwin, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), F. R. Gittins, and G. W. Moir (East Sheen).

We regret to record the death of Mr. H. E. Kidson, of Liverpool, who was the doyen of English problem-composers. His first contribution appeared in this column over sixty years ago, his last but a few weeks back, and few who judged only by the work could have guessed it was the fruit of so ripe an old age. He with his great friend Grimshaw were, in the 'sixties, the first half-dozen of English problem-composers, and created a distinct school of composition which for difficulty and originality is even yet without a rival.

It is necessary to distinguish between Roman Catholics and Old Catholics. The Right Rev. Arnold Harris Mathew, D.D., whose portrait we gave in our last issue among the examples of Mr. E. O. Hoppé's camera-pictures, is not, as there stated, a Roman Catholic Bishop, but is the first Bishop of the Old Catholic Church in England. He was consecrated at Utrecht by Archbishop Gul in 1908.

We regret to find that, owing to a photographer's mistake, we wrongly stated in our issue of the 2nd that Colonel Lord William Cecil, F.R.G.S., (son of the third Marquess of Exeter), whose portrait we gave, was the author of a book just published entitled "Changing China." The author is the Rev. Lord William Cecil, second son of the late Lord Salisbury, and brother of the present Marquess. The Rev. Lord William Cecil is Rector of Hatfield, and the book is a result of a visit to China made by him and his wife, Lady Florence Cecil, who assisted him in writing it, on behalf of the Oxford and Cambridge scheme for a Western University in China.



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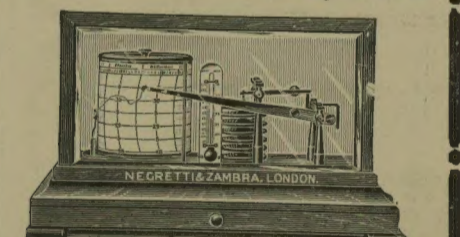
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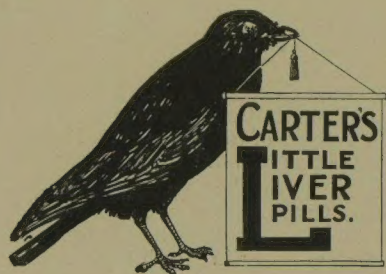
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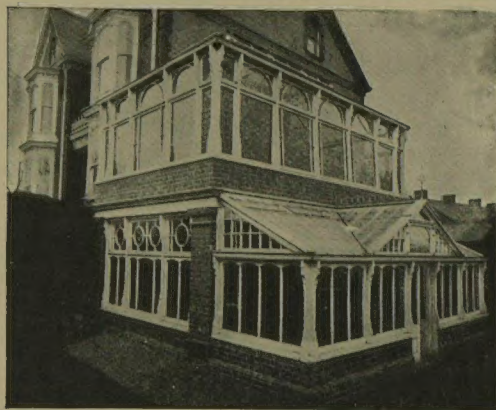
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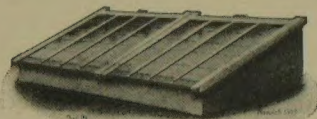
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. JOHN FOSTER, of Coombe Park, Whitechurch, Oxford, and Egton-in-Cleveland, Yorks, who died on Feb. 8, has been proved by his sons John Kenneth Foster, M.P., and Robert Lionel Foster, the value of the estate being £1,000,000. The testator settles the Coombe Park and Egton estates on his son John Kenneth, and gives to him all his holding in J. Foster and Son, Ltd.; the Walliscote estate, Oxford, to his son Robert Lionel; £40,000 and Thornton Hall, Bradford, to his son Alwyn; £50,000 and property in Yorkshire to his son Francis; £70,000 and the Lowe Bowden estate, Berks, to his son Evelyn Hubert; £1000 to his grand-daughter Mary Barbara; and £2000, the use of parts of his property, and an annuity of £3000 to his wife; and legacies to servants. He also gives £1000, in trust, for the poor of Egton, and £500 for the repairs of the church there; £500 to the National Lifeboat Institution; £500 to the Cottage Hospital, and to the Seaside Home, Whitby; £250 each to the Surgical Aid Society and the Surgical Appliance Society; and £100 to the Institution for the Blind, Whitby. One third of the residue goes to his eldest son, and the remaining two thirds between his other sons.

The will (dated May 19, 1909) of the COUNTESS OF IDDESLEIGH, of 52, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, who died on Jan. 17, has been proved by her sons the Earl of Iddesleigh and Lord Northcote, the value of the property being £6866. The testatrix gives the jewel of the order of the Indian Empire, presented to her by Queen Victoria, the diamond bracelet given her by the House of Commons, and a bracelet brought from Magdala to her son Lord Iddesleigh; other jewels, ornaments, furniture, etc., to members of her family; and £1000 each to her sons the Hons. John Stafford Northcote, Arthur Francis Stafford Northcote, and Amyas Stafford Northcote. The residue of her property, and also the unappointed funds of her marriage settlement, she leaves to her children, other than her sons John, Arthur, and Amyas.

The will (dated Aug. 27, 1909) of SIR ALFRED HICKMAN, Bt., of Wightwick, near Wolverhampton, and 22, Kensington Palace Gardens, formerly M.P. for Wolverhampton, has been proved, the value of the estate



WON BY MR. J. T. C. MOORE-BRABAZON: THE MICHELIN TROPHY FOR BRITISH AERONAUTS.

Mr. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon has been awarded the Michelin trophy for British Aeronauts by virtue of his recent flight of 18½ miles, at Eastchurch, on an all-British aeroplane. The trophy, representing an aeronautic Bellerophon mounting his Pegasus, symbolises man's victory over the attraction of the earth by means of aeroplanes. It carries with it also a money prize of £500.

amounting to £1,000,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. The testator gives to his wife all furniture, etc., the use of his residences, and £10,000 a year; and to his sister, Mrs. Noott, £500 per annum, the capital sum producing these annuities to be divided amongst his children, except his son Thomas, on the decease of the annuitants. He further gives £25,000 upon trust to follow the baronetcy; £20,000 each to his grandsons Arthur and Christie Hickman; £18,000 each to his granddaughters Mrs. Deane and Mrs. Simonds; £30,000 to his grandson, Harold Christie; and his shares in Alfred Hickman, Ltd., and his property and business in Warwickshire in specific shares to his children and grandchildren. The residuary estate is to be divided between his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Henry Isaac Butterfield, Cliffe Castle, Keighley, Yorks, and Winterbourne, Teignmouth, Devon . . . £249,005
Mr. Thomas William Waller, 10, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park . . . £174,043
Mr. James Paterson, Southfield, Liberton, Midlothian . . . £131,869
Mr. Robert Forrest, The Greenwood, St. Fagans, Cardiff, and Calderhead, Lanarkshire . . . £109,085
Mr. James Reid, 26, Chesterfield Gardens, Hampstead . . . £101,822
Rev. John North Buckmaster, Augustine Villa, West Cliff Road, Ramsgate . . . £80,173

Following on the recent banquet in honour of poets and their descendants, a book is now in preparation, by Mr. Perceval Lucas, tracing as far as possible the descendants of all our great poets. In order to make the work as complete as possible, the publishers would be greatly obliged if all who have information on the subject would place it at his disposal. They mention that every care would be taken of pedigrees, manuscripts, portraits, or other material that may be sent. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Lucas, care of the publishers, Messrs. Gerrards, The Westminster Press, 411a, Harrow Road, W.

Mr. Marshall Jackman, President of the National Union of Teachers, whose portrait we gave in our issue of March 26, has requested us to state that he never acted as Dr. Macnamara's political agent in North Camberwell.

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no matter how good their general health and constitution may be, must honestly admit that occasionally, at any rate, they feel rather run down, and in need of something to correct wrong conditions and bring them up to the mark. In such cases there is nothing better than BEECHAM'S PILLS. A single dose will often be found sufficient to remove the trouble and restore health and buoyancy of spirits. Compounded with the utmost care from the purest ingredients, these pills are specially prepared for the relief and cure of those stomachic ailments which, when neglected, may become serious. BEECHAM'S PILLS are the finest tonic-aperient in the world, and enjoy the greatest popularity amongst men and women in all ranks of society. Under the stress and strain of modern life, everyone

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